

THE
INTER-ALLIED EXHIBITION
ON THE
AFTER-CARE OF DISABLED MEN

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,

May 20 to 25, 1918.

CATALOGUE



LONDON:
PRINTED BY THE AVENUE PRESS.

1918.

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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Monday, 20th May.

Delegates and guests are requested to be in their places not later than 11.15 a.m. at the Central Hall, Westminster.

11.30 a.m.—Opening ceremony by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

12 (noon).—Opening of the Exhibition. Presentation of Delegates from Allied Foreign Nations.

12.30 p.m.—Visit by their Majesties the King and Queen.

2 to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to the public.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives. (For details see list in Entrance Hall.)

Tuesday, 21st May.

10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.—Section Meetings. (For details see list in vol. of Reports.)

10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to the public.

2.15 p.m.—Visits to Roehampton, Richmond and Walton-on-Thames by Allied Delegates, in three parties.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives.

7.30 p.m.—Dinner at the Mansion House to Allied Delegates.

Wednesday, 22nd May.

10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.—Section Meetings.

10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to public.

2.15 p.m.—Visits to St. Dunstons (Blind) and Golders Green (Shell-Shock Recovery Home) by Allied Delegates, in two parties.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives.

Thursday, 23rd May.

10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.—Section Meetings.

10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to public.

2.15 p.m.—Visit to Shepherd's Bush and Battersea War Pensions Committee by Allied Delegates, in two parties.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives.

Friday, 24th May.

10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.—Section Meetings.

10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to public.

12 (noon).—Final closing of the Conference by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives.

Afternoon Entertainments to Allied Delegates by Sir William Younger.

7.15 p.m.—Official Dinner to Allied Delegates, Ritz Hotel.

Saturday, 25th May.

Visit to Brighton by Allied Delegates, leaving Victoria about 10 a.m.

10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Exhibition open to public.

2.30 to 7.30 p.m.—Cinema Lectures by British and Allied Representatives.

Sailors, Soldiers, and Air Force, in uniform, admitted free, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

DELEGATES TO ALLIED CONFERENCE.

BELGIUM.

Le Lt.-Général Melis.
 M. le Ministre Brunet.
 M. le Sénateur Thiebault.
 M. le Sénateur Le Clereg.
 Le Général Deruette.
 M. le Docteur Le Brun.
 M. le Docteur Waffelaert.
 M. le Docteur Stassen.
 M. Alleman.
 Major Hainault,

FRANCE.

M. le Deputé Metin,
 M. le Docteur Lefas,
 M. le Docteur Bourrillon.
 Mme. Barthez.
 M. Vallon.
 M. Charles Krug.
 M. le Docteur Cauvy,
 M. le Docteur Nove-Josserand.
 M. le Docteur Gourdon.
 M. le Docteur Villaret.
 M. le Docteur Ripert.
 Mme. La Marquise de Noailles.

ITALY.

Col. Sir F. de Filippi, K.C.I.E.
 Professor Enrico Burci.
 Major Dr. Giovanni Selvi.
 Professor Giovanni Loriga.
 Cavaliere Pardo.
 Lt.-Col. Dr. Giacomo Poma.
 Lt.-Col. Comm. Gennaro Laghezza.
 Major Giovanni Giuriati.
 Paymaster Roberto Sandiford.
 Lt. Nerino Rasponi.
 Professor Lt.-Col. Riccardo Galeazzi.

PORTUGAL.

Surgeon-Col. Jose Gomez Ribeiro.
 Surgeon-Major Antonio de Costa Ferreiro.
 Surgeon-Capt. Jose Pontes.

SERBIA.

Colonel Subotitch,
 Miss Dickinson.
 Mr. Lazar Boguicevitch,
 Dr. Vladislav Stokitch,
 Dr. George Djouritch.

SIAM.

William Archer, Esq., C.M.G.
Phra-San-Packitch Preecha.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Jefferson Caffrey.
Miss G. Harper.
Major Joel E. Goldthwaite.
Mr. George E. Vincent.
Mr. J. White.
Professor Selskarm Gunn,
Mr. Morton C. Adams.
Capt. Philip Wilson.
Surgeon W. C. Rucker.
Mr. Walter C. Page.

CANADA.

The Hon. Sir E. Kemp, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir A. Perley, K.C.M.G.
Lt.-General Sir R. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Major General Foster, C.B.
The Hon. J. S. McLennan,
Major R. T. McKeen.
Colonel MacLaren, C.M.G.
Lt.-Col. Findlay.
Mr. W. Griffiths.
Major W. G. Turner.
The Chief Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross.
Lt.-Colonel McCombe, C.A.M.G.

AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. J. C. Manifold, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. A. Fisher.
Colonel Murdoch, C.M.G.
Lt.-Col. Springthorpe.
Surgeon-General Fetherson.
Surgeon-General Sir Neville Howse, V.C., K.C.B.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lt.-Col. Ward, D.S.O., S.A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. Thornton, O.B.E., S.A.M.C.
Major G. Sandes, S.A.M.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. Sir Thomas MacKenzie, K.C.M.G.
Brigadier-General Richardson, C.M.G.
Colonel the Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes.

INDIA.

Mr. F. S. Stewart.
Surgeon-General Sir R. Havelock Charles, G.C.V.C.

Inter-Allied Conference and Exhibition on Disablement, London, May, 1918.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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Surgeon-General Sir N. Howse, V.C., K.C.B.

Brigadier-General Richardson

† Henry D. Roberts, Esq. (Hon. Sec. of the Exhibition).

* Member of the Allied Conference Permanent Committee.

† Executive Committee.

FOREWORD

By the Right Hon. JOHN HODGE, M.P.,
Pensions Minister.

THE main object of this Exhibition is to give an idea as to what is being done by the Allies for the Treatment and subsequent Training of disabled men.

The extent of the Exhibition is limited only by the space in which it can be shown. Could it have been possible to secure a building ten times the size of the Central Hall, enough material could have been found easily to fill it, and so what is on view must be regarded not as complete but as being typical.

Amongst our Allies, France, Italy and Belgium have been at considerable pains to send over representative exhibits. These countries have been allowed a free hand as to what they should send and how it should be arranged within the limits of the space allotted to them. Similarly with Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. With reference to these latter, the exhibits are from hospitals, etc., in England with the additional fact that the Canadian Government, anxious to show what is being done in that Dominion, have sent over a quantity of objects illustrating the results of training in Canada.

As far as exhibits from this country are concerned, every application for space has been acceded to wherever possible, although perhaps not always to the extent requested.

An interesting feature of this catalogue is to be found in the articles officially supplied, showing what is being done in the various countries for disabled men. These eight articles issued within the cover of one publication should prove of great value to all interested in the subject.

A number of disabled men, trained to occupy positions in various trades, will be found working at their trades. The limitation of space and the necessity of remembering that the first call on the available accommodation is the right of our guests from abroad is responsible for the fact that there are not more of these working parties, which have been reduced to a minimum in view of the fact that delegates will be able to see working parties at the various institutions they visit.

I wish to express to the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton our grateful thanks for the loan of their Director, Mr. H. D. Roberts, who has arranged all the exhibits and so ably managed the Exhibition, in spite of very considerable difficulties owing to the insufficiency of space.

JOHN HODGE.

May 16th, 1918.

ITALY.

Government Action for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors in Italy.

The first assistance given to disabled men begins with the organisation of the hospitals in the zone of war.

Each Army Corps has the following specialised establishments :—

1. Surgical hospitals for fractures and osteoarticular wounds.
2. Sections for ocular wounds.
3. Sections for nervous wounds.
4. Sections for stomatodermatosis and for facial wounds.

From these establishments the men are taken to the sanitary centres of first concentration in the interior (Mantova and Bari).

From these centres of first concentration the disabled pass to the hospitals in the districts of their residence.

The *ultra-disabled*, however, are transported, with their consent, to Florence (Hospital No. 6 of the Red Cross), preparatory to their further transportation to the National Hospital, which is being got ready.

From the centre of first concentration of Mantova, the disabled men are sent to the *District Sections of First Concentration for Surgical Treatment*, which are situated in the districts belonging to the Army Corps of Turin, Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Palermo, and afterwards to the sections of second concentration, where the physico-orthopedical treatment is accomplished.

During this period of treatment, the disabled men who are mutilated in the lower members are provided, as soon as it is possible, with apparatus of temporary prothesis.

For the making of these apparatus, small workshops have been installed at the sections of second concentration.

During this period the disabled must attend courses of elementary instruction, and they are given small manual tasks, as a complement of their treatment.

The physical orthopedic treatment having been completed, the disabled soldiers may be granted leave for not more than one month prior to their entering one of the professional training schools, to which they have been assigned.

The men disabled through the loss of the lower limbs, when going on leave, are provided with a transition prothesis. The definite prothesis is applied at the training school, where the construction, fitting on and final application of the definite apparatus is accomplished.

The laboratories that are authorised to undertake the supply of prothesis belong to three different categories :—

- (1) Government laboratories.
- (2) District laboratories.
- (3) Laboratories for the remounting, fitting and finishing processes.

Belonging to the first category are the Laboratory of Milan and the Rizzoli Institute at Bologna. Belonging to the second category are the Laboratories connected with the Training Schools

at Turin, Florence, Pescia, Rome, Naples, Palermo, and Venice. Those belonging to the third category are the finishing Laboratories connected with the Training Schools at Leghorn, Ancona, Bari, Voghera, Pisa, Modena, Perugia, Lecce, etc.

When the time comes for consigning the definite prothesis all the men that have lost a lower limb are supplied with a stump, non-articulated, to serve as prothesis in reserve should the definite apparatus get out of order. For those men who have lost both the lower limbs, a second pair of artificial limbs is provided.

All the expenses of the initial supplies of apparatus for prothesis are defrayed by the military administration. The ensuing items of expense for repairs and exchange of apparatus are charged to the National Institute, whilst the supply of apparatus for prothesis of a mechanical nature is paid for by the Training Schools.

Local Committees have been appointed, and a Central Commission as well, for controlling the quality of materials used for the apparatus and for other purposes.

The blind are quickly removed from the ophthalmic wards in the field hospitals, and distributed amongst the concentration hospitals (Milan, Florence, and Rome), and afterwards transferred to the Institutions for the care and training of the blind approved by the Ministry of War.

Institutions and Schools for the blind officially recognised exist in Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Catania.

Two centres for *Disabled Men with Neuro-Organic and Neuro-Psychic Wounds* have been instituted at Bologna and Milan.

From these cities the patients are sent to the neurological territorial centres situated in the cities of Pavia, Genoa, Milan, Siena, Rome, Ancona, Naples, Bari, and Catania, which are subdivided into two sections: the one for patients suffering from organic lesions of the nervous system (central and peripheral), the other for the neuro-psychic phenomena.

The cases of the incurably disabled men are promptly notified to the Committees for moral assistance, training and re-employment, and the same lines are followed as for the serious osteo-articular maimed and crippled cases.

Men Suffering from Serious Facial Wounds and Mutilations are provided with summary apparatus, and eventually with provisional prothesis apparatus, and are transferred from the special sections in the war zone to the stomatolatrix territorial centres, situated at Milan, Bologna, and Rome. Their cases must be reported to their respective local Committee, in case the consequences of their wounds are so serious as to deserve special consideration. For *Consumptive Patients* special sections for the diagnostic study of incipient or latent symptoms of tuberculosis were created.

A first sanitary centre for selection was established at Nervi, which can accommodate 1,200 patients, and another of over 600 beds was set up at Careggi, not far from Florence.

The patients are divided into three categories: those affected by latent or barely initiated tuberculosis (1st stage); those affected in a form of medium gravity (ulcerated form—2nd stage); those affected by galloping and rapidly fatal tuberculosis (3rd stage).

The men belonging to the third stage are received in special

tubercular wards at the different hospitals belonging to the different Army Corps.

The patients who are not so seriously ill are sent to appropriate sanatoriums, where they are kept for about three months, and then discharged, continuing afterwards to receive all possible assistance.

The military administration grants fixed contributions towards their treatment : and an equal sum is paid by the Ministry of the Interior, so as to complete a sum equal to Lit. 5 per diem, and the respective families receive a daily allowance equal to the separation allowance given to the families of the soldiers called up for military service.

Men who have a latent form of tuberculosis are sent to special sanatoriums, generally under the direction of the Red Cross. Of these there are already three of some importance, where the patients can remain up to six months, at the entire expense of the military administration.

Temporarily Disabled Men are sent to the Physio-therapeutical Centres (one for each territorial Army Corps), consisting in a hospital and a physio-therapeutical depot.

PENSIONS.

This matter has been taken over by the newly-constituted Ministry of Pensions and Military Assistance.

New laws have been passed in 1916 and 1917, not only providing for a new scale of pensions, but also simplifying the proceedings, in order to obtain a quick and easy application of same law.

The different degrees of disablement for which pensions are now given are subdivided into ten categories.

For the first eight categories the disabled man is entitled to a pension, whilst for the last two he receives a temporary allowance.

The decision stating the amount of pension to be paid can be twice revised within the period of five years.

The proceedings have been greatly simplified :

An appeal is allowed from the decisions of the medical board to a Commission of Appeal so composed as to safeguard both the interests of the soldier and of the Government.

With regard to ascertaining whether or not the disablement is due to war service, the declaration of one of the hospital directors, or of one of the commandants of the regimental depots, is accepted as evidence.

Whenever the degree and nature of his disablement causes the soldier to require the assistance of another person, he is entitled to a supplementary allowance over and above his pension.

The temporary allowance (9th and 10th categories) is equal to the amount of the pensions belonging to the eighth category, payable in one lump sum, and calculated for a period that varies from a minimum of six months to a maximum of six years.

The pensions for non-commissioned officers and men vary from a maximum of 3,000 to a minimum of 319 lire per annum, in proportion to rank and disablement.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The law of March 25, 1917, created the National Institution ("Opera Nazionale") for the protection and assistance of dis-

abled soldiers and sailors, which superintends the general and professional training of disabled men; provides for their re-employment, and protects and safeguards their interests in all that concerns the application of the law enacted in their favour.

The National Institution has as local organs the Local Committees, which exist in the principal towns of Italy, where they see to the management of the training schools for the disabled men. Such schools have been established in about thirty towns.

The Government have granted the Committee a subsidy for every disabled man kept in the various training institutions, amounting to It. lire 3,50 per diem for the indoor patients, and It. lire 2 per diem for the outdoor patients, for a stated period of not more than six months.

The trades that are generally taught in our Training Centres are: shoemaking, tailoring, saddlery, carpentering, general mechanics, cabinet making, bookbinding, manufacture of wooden clogs, &c.; furthermore, all trades indigenous to agricultural districts—as, for instance, basket-making, cartwright and copper trades, &c. In addition to these there is the commercial training, which comprises book-keeping, typewriting, drawing, telegraphy, &c. All disabled men who are learning a manual trade are also compelled to attend the public school classes during one or two hours daily.

Through these schools all the disabled men *must* pass, even if it be but for a period of fifteen days, with, however, just a few stated exceptional cases.

Any advantages obtained from training do not in any way imply modification or change with regard to the pensions, whatever result this training may have, or whatever employment they may eventually undertake.

The disabled men are re-admitted to their employments in Government Offices held by them at the time of their being called up for this war, and they enjoy other privileges as regards State employment and concessions of scholarships to their children.

As far as is applicable, the legal privileges obtained for war orphans are extended to the children of disabled men.

The disabled men that are pensioned are entitled to receive from all the financial institutions special facilitations for the acquisition of land and house.

All land, country or city property thus acquired or built cannot be sequestrated, and is inalienable.

The disabled men's pensions can also be used for bond in the obtaining of an employment in a public Administration, and all accident insurance taken out in connection with the work of disabled men re-employed in any kind of factory is compulsorily assumed by the Insurance Institution.

The Insurance Institutions are forbidden to demand an extra premium, in individual cases, for the insuring of workmen that have been disabled as a result of the war.

The proportional increase of the rate of premium is only allowed when the number of disabled men employed in the industrial establishment, or by the firm, insured, should be in excess of one-tenth of the total number of employees or workmen.

Any increase of premium must be regulated by a Decree of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labour, in respect to all

Insuring Institutions, with the exception of the "Cassa Nazionale d'Assicurazione per gli Infortuni degli operai sul lavoro," which has its own regulations.

It may be finally stated that under the Government scheme which came into force on January 1, 1918, all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to the combatant force receive from the State free of charge two insurance policies which provide for the payment, immediately upon the death of the insured, of a sum of money to his next-of-kin, or, if the insured survives, to himself after a number of years, or immediately after demobilisation, on condition that the sum paid is invested in some instrument of production.

CATALOGUE.

Apparati for Prothesis of a Functional or Working Order— Apparati for Functional Re-Education — Special Machines and Instruments for Work.

ROMAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF
DISABLED SOLDIERS, ROME.

- 1 Orthopædic boot with cork wedge for use in cases of shortening of the leg, which can be corrected by throwing the foot forward.
- 2 Orthopædic boot with cork wedge for use in cases of shortening of the leg, which can only partly be corrected.
- 3 Orthopædic boot for use in cases of shortening of the leg, with rigidity of the ankle joint.
- 4 Orthopædic boot with lateral guiding rod, with limited movement for partial paralysis of the anterior muscles, with prevalence of supinatory muscles.
- 5 Orthopædic boot with elastic stirrup guide, French type, for partial paralysis, with prevalence of the flexor plantar muscles.
- 6 Artificial limb for permalleolar amputation of the leg, osteoplastic of the heel (Pirogoff).
- 7 Artificial limb, latest improved English model (Longmate) for amputation of the thigh.
- 8 Natural-looking artificial arm for cases of amputation at the shoulder.
- 9 Artificial arm, adjustable so as to give it a natural appearance for working, for cases of intradeltoïdal amputation.
- 10 Artificial arm, adjustable so as to give it a natural appearance, for working, for cases of amputation of the upper arm.
- 11 Adjustable natural-looking artificial arm for working, for cases of amputation of the fore-arm.
- 12 Artificial arm for work, adjustable to a natural appearance, with a device for causing the muscle to move (in cases of amputation of the fore-arm).

- 13 Various utensils for use with the artificial working arm.
- 14 Artificial working arm (adjustable to a natural appearance), with device for causing the muscle to move (for cases of amputation of the upper arm).
- 15 Guide for the hand, French type, for cases of paralysis of the radial nerve.
- 16 Guide for the hand, French type, for cases of radial paralysis.
- 17 Temporary special splint, for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 18 Special splint, adjustable to a natural appearance, for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 19 Latest improved artificial limb, American type, for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 20 Latest improved artificial limb, American type, for cases of amputation of the thigh (split).
- 21 Latest improved artificial limb, for cases of knee-amputation of the thigh.
- 22 Latest improved artificial limb, for cases of knee-amputation of the thigh (split).
- 23 Latest improved artificial limb, for cases of amputation of the leg.

N.B.—The first seventeen apparati are made in the Quirinal workshops, the others in the workshops of the Villa Mirafiori.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PROTHESES, ROME.

- 24 Functional protheses for lower limbs.

ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTE "RIZZOLI" (NATIONAL FACTORY FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS), BOLOGNA.

- 25 Artificial limb for cases of amputation of the hip-joint.
- 26 Artificial limb for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 27 Artificial limb, semi-final, for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 28 Jointed splint, for cases of amputation of the thigh (with boot).
- 29 Final artificial limb, for cases of amputation of the leg.
- 30 Splint with foot (for officer).
- 31 Splint without foot (for soldier).
- 32 Splint for Chopart amputation.
- 33 Two plaster models of kinematised stumps (lower limbs).
- 34 Two artificial hands (carpal)
- 35 Artificial hand (rotating movement).
- 36 Ditto (Casalini's system), sectioned.
- 37 Ditto (Ing. Landini's system).
- 38 Prothesis for cases of partial amputation of the hand.
- 39 Natural-looking prothesis, for cases of amputation of upper arm.
- 40 Natural-looking prothesis, for cases of amputation of the forearm.
- 41 Five ditto, with prehensile hands.

- 42 Artificial working arms. for cases of amputation of the upper-arm.
- 43 Gripping device for working.
- 44 Special ring for motor-car drivers.
- 45 Apparatus for taction of the kinematised arm.
- 46 Working artificial arm for fore-arm (mounted on a model).
- 47 Plaster, for illustrating the use of protheses.
- 48 17 plaster casts of kinematised stumps.

DENTAL HOSPITAL (PROF. FASOLI), BOLOGNA.

- 49 Apparati for protheses of the mouth and jaw.

SIGNORA ADELAIDE MARCHI, FLORENCE.

- 50 Game of tombola in Braille system, for use of the blind.

NATIONAL FACTORY FOR PROTHESIS, GORLA I. (MILAN).

- 51 Three instruments for measuring and controlling prothetic and orthopædic apparati.
- 52 Suggested appliance for determining the exact positions of the centres of articulation in orthopædic and prothetic apparati.
- 53 Two model apparati, showing new joints for artificial feet and elbows.
- 54 Some examples of the new working apparatus applied to various utensils most commonly in use.
- 55 Seven new temporary apparati for cases of amputation of the thigh and the leg.
- 56 Apparatus for cases of cubital paralysis.
- 57 Two natura'-looking artificial arms.
- 58 Apparatus for cases of amputation of the hand with transmission of the sense of touch.
- 59 Four final apparati for cases of amputation of the lower limbs.
- 60 Apparatus for regulating movement of the joint of the foot in walking on inclined planes.

LIVORNESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
DISABLED IN WAR, LEGHORN.

- 61 Wooden artificial leg for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 62 Wooden splint for cases of amputation of the thigh.
- 63 Wooden artificial leg, for cases of amputation of the leg.
- 64 Artificial foot in wood and leather, for cases of amputation of the foot.
- 65 Wooden artificial leg for cases of disarticulation at the hip-joint (not entirely finished).
- 66 Special wooden prothesis for cases of amputation following on frostbite.
- 67 Leathern artificial arm with wooden hand and special device for fixing tools.
- 68 Leathern arm for cases of amputation of fore-arm.
- 69 Wooden hand, usual type.
- 70 Three (innesti ?) for tools.
- 71 Three tools.
- 72 Two kinds of shoes.
- 73 Three wooden models of stumps.

- 74 Leathern corrective apparatus with boot and appropriate last for flat foot.
- 75 Corrective apparatus with boot and appropriate last with cork for cases of shortening of the leg by 2 centimetres.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, MILAN.

- 76 Set of cooper's tools (8)
- 77 Shoemaker's tools.
Awl—Plane for soles.
- 78 Set of carpenter's tools (5)

LOMBARD COMMITTEE FOR SOLDIERS DISABLED IN WAR.

- 79 Special ergographic apparatus, invented by Dr. Bassetta, for use of cripples who have lost their arms, with special register and pen for describing movement.
- 80 Apparatus for mechanical kineprothesis, for cases of amputation of the fingers (Dr. Lavermicocca) "Gripping" device.
- 81 Methods tried for the physical re-education of men maimed in the arms.

PROF. GUIDO PEDRAZZOLI, MILAN.

- 82 Special apparatus of prothesis with prehensile hand.

RINA PELTRINIERI, MILAN.

- 83 Device for enabling cripples to make use of various utensils.
- 84 Various utensils for disabled men.

STOMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (PROF. FASOLI), MILAN.

- 85 Large wax models.
- 86 Small wax models.
- 87 Prosthetic apparati and accessories.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
DISABLED IN WAR, MODENA.

- 88 Apparatus for protheses for nervous paralysis.
- 89 Meccano-therapeutic apparatus for active movements of the arms.
- 90 C.S. apparatus for active movements of the arms.
- 91 Pair of orthopædic boots.

NEAPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF
THE DISABLED, NAPLES.

- 92 Metallic skeleton of Prof. G. Corrado's new model of prehensile hand in box, with photograph of an appropriate leather cuff, stirrup and knee-pad.
- 93 Box with two rubber hands and suitable leather cuffs, by Sig. Gaud no.
- 94 Agricultural devices for attaching to the footwear of men who have lost their arms, by Prof. G. Carrado, as follows —
Iron sandal with sickle-holder, double-angled lever, etc.

Sickle and apparatus for holding the grass to be cut.
 Device for fixing into the sandal, other agricultural
 instruments.

Spade with connecting piece to fix to the sandal.

A mattock to fix to the foot and leg.

Device for sowing and furrowing.

SICILIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
 DISABLED, PALERMO.

- 95 Apparatus for use in cases of amputation of the hip.
- 96 Apparatus for use in cases of amputation of the leg.
- 97 Apparatus for use in cases of Chopart amputations of the foot.
- 98 Guiding apparatus for cases of paralysis of the foot.
- 99 Apparatus for use in cases of partial amputation of the fingers.
- 100 Working apparatus which allows of the tight fixing of tools
- 101 Working apparatus which, by means of a sphere provided with bars, allows tools to be used in any direction.
- 102 Working apparatus which allows the use of agricultural implements, either fixed or mobile.
- 103 Working apparatus which allows tools to be fixed to a movable sphere which, by means of a screw-ring, can be fixed in any direction.

ITALIAN RED CROSS WORKSHOPS FOR PROTHESES,
 PESCIA.

- 104 Wooden apparatus for use in cases of amputation of the thigh, with substitutable splint (Red Cross type).
- 105 Wooden apparatus with leathern thigh-piece for cases of amputations of the leg (Red Cross type).
- 106 Leathern apparatus with internal metallic rods (Red Cross type), for cases of amputations of the thigh.
- 107 Wooden splints for cases of amputations of the thigh.
- 108 Leathern apparatus with metal stirrup and rods for correcting drop-foot—wooden last for appropriate boot.
- 109 Leathern apparatus with internal rods for correcting deformities of the foot caused by loss of heel and shortening of limb by 14 c.m.—wooden last for appropriate boot.
- 110 Leathern apparatus with hand and thumb moved by pressure of a lever on the side, for use of cases of amputation of the arm—universal “grip” as substitute for the hand.
- 111 Leathern apparatus with hand fitted with prehensile thumb (for which a tool-holder can be substituted, either at the wrist or at the upper third of the fore-arm).
- 112 Leathern and metal working apparatus for cases of amputation of the arm.
- 113 Leathern apparatus with inner metal rods for cases of amputation of the fore-arm.

- 114 Three working implements.
 Ring for agricultural purposes.
 " Grip " for slipping into something.
 Working hook.

PIEDMONTESE COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF
 THE DISABLED, TURIN.

- 115 Splint (adjustable to a natural appearance).
 116 Leg with spring and metallic knee.
 117 Case containing " Grips " and artificial arms for workmen.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE DISABLED
 IN WAR, FLORENCE.

- 118 Artificial leg.
 119 Artificial arm.
 120 Special apparatus for supporting the leg.
 121 Three pairs of orthopædic boots with inner apparatus,
 wooden lasts and plaster casts.
 122 Orthopædic boots with inner apparatus, wooden last and
 plaster cast for serious deformity of the foot.
 123 Orthopædic boot with inner apparatus in cork and wood,
 with wooden last and plaster cast, for serious short-
 ening of the leg (to be used in conjunction with
 apparatus No. 3).
 124 Working apparatus—complete set of arm and fore-arm.
 125 Ditto—complete set for the fore-arm.
 126 Ditto—" Grip " with 3 arms for workmen.
 127 Ditto—" Grip " automatic for eating, writing, etc.
 128 Ditto—" Grip " for agricultural labourers with compressure.
 129 Ditto—" Grip " for agricultural labourers with stirrup—
 movable fore-arm with fibre discs.

BELGIUM.

LA RÉÉDUCATION FONCTIONNELLE.

A l'Armée Belge, dans les hôpitaux du front, le traitement des blessés de la guerre par la mobilisation active immédiate, prend de plus en plus d'extension. Le chirurgien entreprend le traitement post-opératoire de ses patients, en collaboration non plus seulement du médecin bactériologiste, mais aussi du médecin gymnase et du médecin prothésiste. Le corollaire logique de la mobilisation active immédiate des membres traumatisés est la rééducation fonctionnelle par le travail. Et à l'Ambulance de l'Océan notamment, à côté du centre d'appareillage où se fabrique des prothèses provisoires (prothèses thérapeutiques) simples, faciles à remplacer, rendant plus commode l'utilisation fonctionnelle des membres traumatisés, il a été créé un atelier-laboratoire, où les blessés viennent faire, le plus tôt possible après leur blessure, de la rééducation fonctionnelle par le travail. Cet atelier-laboratoire n'est pas un atelier de rééducation professionnelle p.d., mais seulement une salle de traitement physiothérapique, où les appareils mécano-thérapiques sont remplacés par des établis permettant aux blessés, d'exécuter, sous la direction du médecin, une série de gestes ouvriers reconnus comme étant les plus adéquats à entretenir la tonicité musculaire et la souplesse articulaire des membres traumatisés.

Dans les hôpitaux de l'arrière la rééducation fonctionnelle par le travail, a pris également une importance de plus en plus grande. Au fur et à mesure qu'arriveront les blessés du front, ayant été traités par la mobilisation active immédiate et la rééducation fonctionnelle hâtive par le travail, le rôle des traitements physiothérapiques deviendra de plus en plus accessoire pour céder le pas à la rééducation fonctionnelle par le travail.

Chez les blessés ainsi traités, la consolidation survient en effet beaucoup plus vite ; les membres traumatisés atteignent, dans des délais beaucoup plus courts, leur état définitif et après appareillage éventuel, les blessés peuvent alors être évacués vers les Instituts de rééducation professionnelle.

Pour les mutilés belges il existe deux Instituts de rééducation professionnelle : l'I.M.I.O. de Ste. Adresse (Le Havre) et l'I.M.I.O. de Port-Villez (par Vernon).—L'I.M.I.O. de Ste. Adresse abrite environ 600 mutilés ; la plupart appartiennent à la catégorie des blessés, momentanément inaptes au service militaire et récupérables après un temps plus ou moins long, pour les services auxiliaires de l'Armée. A Ste. Adresse, à côté des traitements physiothérapiques, les blessés font plus particulièrement de la rééducation fonctionnelle par le travail. A Port-Villez, au contraire, tous les mutilés sont des militaires déjà réformés ou en instance de réformé et s'appliquent à la rééducation professionnelle.

Il arrive parfois que le métier choisi, n'est pas toujours compatible avec une restitution fonctionnelle aussi parfaite que possible des membres traumatisés, et pour certaines catégories de mutilés il a été reconnu qu'en même temps que l'apprentissage d'un nouveau métier, il était avantageux et même indispensable de poursuivre la rééducation fonctionnelle commencée dans les

hôpitaux. C'est ainsi qu'ont été créés à Port-Villez des cours de labiologie pour muets traumatiques, des cours de rééducation de la marche et des mouvements volontaires pour les trépanés hémiplegiques ou hémiparétiques—pour les blessés de la moëlle. Les blessés des nerfs périphériques, dont la guérison est parfois si lente, sont soumis, sous la surveillance médicale, en dehors des cours professionnels, à des exercices méthodiques.

Pour entretenir les résultats acquis antérieurement par la rééducation fonctionnelle, il a été institué, pour les amputés des membres inférieurs, des cours de gymnastique d'ensemble (cours d'équilibre) et des promenades d'entraînement avec les appareils prothétiques, des cours de gymnastique d'ensemble pour amputés et paralysés des membres supérieurs.

Un projet de cours collectif pour l'utilisation des bras "automatiques," sous la direction de moniteurs amputés et habiles à se servir de ces prothèses, est à l'étude.

Les mutilés, occupés à des métiers sédentaires, suivront également des cours d'éducation physique.

Enfin une salle et une plaine de sports, des jeux en plein air, complètent très heureusement ce programme.

Les médecins, au cours de leurs visites journalières ou dans les ateliers, ont aussi maintes fois l'occasion de constater qu'une intervention chirurgicale pourrait améliorer considérablement le rendement ouvrier de tel ou tel mutilé dans la profession qu'il a choisie. Ils montrent à l'intéressé tous les avantages qu'il pourrait retirer de cette intervention et ils l'adressent alors au Médecin-chirurgien, Directeur Médical de l'Institut, qui juge de l'opportunité des opérations proposées.

Un laboratoire de radiologie et d'électrologie, une salle d'opération bien outillée, permettent de réaliser ces opérations dans les meilleurs conditions. Le mutilé, dès qu'il est convalescent et parfois même avant la cicatrisation de sa plaie opératoire, va reprendre sa place à l'atelier, tout en restant soumis à une surveillance médicale très suivie.

Ainsi, à l'Institut de Rééducation professionnelle de Port-Villez, l'œuvre du chirurgien spécialiste, après avoir servi de base solide et scientifique à l'orientation professionnelle, se poursuit dans les cours de rééducation fonctionnelle et d'éducation physique et elle s'achève, maintes fois, par une intervention des plus utiles pour l'avenir professionnel des mutilés.

LA RÉÉDUCATION PROFESSIONNELLE.

La rééducation professionnelle des invalides belges est pratiquée dans deux instituts : l'I.M.I.O. de Sainte Adresse, la plus ancienne, œuvre privée, due à la généreuse initiative de feu M. le Ministre d'Etat Schollaert, qui fonctionnait dès le début de 1915, et l'I.M.I.O. de Port-Villez, organisé et dirigé par le Ministère de la Guerre, qui fut ouvert le 21 août, 1915.

Le premier de ces établissements est destiné essentiellement à la rééducation fonctionnelle, mais poursuit toutefois la rééducation professionnelle d'un certain nombre de militaires définitivement inaptes à tout service.

L'I.M.I.O. de Port-Villez ne reçoit que des invalides définitivement inaptes et a pour but essentiel la rééducation professionnelle.

Les développements successifs donnés à cette institution—appelée maintenant Institut militaire des invalides et orphelins de la guerre—permettent d'y soumettre environ 1200m. à la rééducation.

Les invalides pendant toute la durée de la rééducation, restent militaires et touchent les soldes et indemnités égales à celles auxquelles ils auraient droit s'ils étaient encore au service actif.

Le régime de l'I.M.I.O. de Port-Villez est celui de l'internat, sauf pour ceux des invalides qui vivent en famille et qui reçoivent une indemnité journalière de 3 frs.75 pour eux-mêmes, et une allocation aux familles de militaires proportionnelle au nombre des enfants.

L'I.M.I.O. de Port-Villez comprend trois grandes sections : la section des métiers, la section agricole, et la section d'instruction, désignée sous le nom "Ecole des auxiliaires des administrations publiques, de l'industrie et du commerce."

A leur entrée à l'institut les invalides comparaissent, après un examen au point de vue médical, intellectuel, et social, devant une commission d'orientation professionnelle, présidée par le Directeur-Général, Délégué du Ministre de la Guerre,¹ et composée des divers chefs de service de l'I.M.I.O. Guidé par les avis de cette commission, l'homme choisit librement la nouvelle profession qu'il veut apprendre.

La commission engage généralement les invalides à se réadapter à leur ancienne profession, s'il leur en reste les moyens nécessaires et dans la négative à s'orienter vers une profession connexe à celle qu'ils pratiquaient avant la guerre.

SECTIONS DES METIERS.

L'apprentissage de chaque métier est divisé en 4 degrés, comportant chacun une série graduée d'opérations, réparties sur une durée moyenne établie d'après l'expérience. Cette durée n'est nullement arrêtée "ne variatur," mais peut-être abrégée ou prolongée suivant le plus ou moins d'aptitude que manifeste l'apprenti.

Les hommes reçoivent sous forme de salaire une prime d'encouragement qui s'élève à 6 cmes. par heure pour le premier degré, 8 cmes. pour le deuxième degré, 11 cmes. pour le troisième degré, 15 cmes. pour le quatrième degré.

L'apprentissage marche de pair avec un enseignement théorique, qui comprend, outre l'enseignement général—12 heures de langues nationales et de calcul par semaine pour les hommes qui n'ont pas terminé leurs études primaires—des cours professionnels.

Ceux-ci comportent la technologie et la comptabilité de chaque métier et pour certaines spécialités les mathématiques, le dessin, la physique, la mécanique, l'électricité.

Ces études théoriques sont divisées en cycles de 4 mois chacun ; le nombre de cycles varie de 1 à 5 après l'importance des matières à enseigner.

Mais par mois, les chefs d'atelier établissent des notes d'apprentissage, où ils signalent le degré d'avancement de chaque apprenti. L'étude de ces notes permet au service compétent

(¹) Actuellement M. le sénateur Thiébaut.

de connaître la valeur de chaque élément et éventuellement de reconnaître les erreurs d'orientation professionnelle qui auraient pu être commises.

Pour tous les métiers on applique la méthode d'apprentissage productive c.a.d. que toutes les opérations de l'apprenti ont pour objet de produire des objets utilisables dans l'Institut ou vendables dans le commerce.

Certains mutilés qui en ont les dispositions nécessaires et qui en manifestent le désir, sont conservés après rééducation complète à l'I.M.I.O. afin de servir d'instructeurs ou moniteurs à leurs camarades.

Voici la liste des métiers en apprentissage à Port Villez :—

Garage.—Chauffeurs d'automobiles, mécaniciens d'autos, mécaniciens de vélos, chauffeurs mécaniciens.

Menuiserie.—Menuisiers, ébénistes, toupieurs, tourneurs, raboteurs et dégauchisseurs, scieurs, charrons, affuteurs, tonneliers.

Fabrication de cannes.—Canniers, incrusteurs.

Ajustage.—Raboteurs, tourneurs, fraiseurs, aléseurs, ajusteurs, forgerons, soudeurs autogène.

Orthopédie.—

Ferblantiers-zingueurs.—

Modelage-mécanique.—

Electricité.—Monteurs, bobineurs.

Cordonnerie.—Cordonniers, réparateurs.

Sellerie.—Selliers, bourreliers.

Atelier des tailleurs.—Giletiers, culottiers, apièyeurs, coupeurs, casquetiers.

Fourrure.—Fourreurs, pelletiers.

Tapiserie.—Placeurs de linoleum, tapissiers, garnisseurs.

Constructions civiles.—Surveillants et conducteurs de travaux des bâtiments des ponts et chaussées, dessinateurs, architectes et entrepreneurs, géomètres-arpenateurs.

Horlogerie.—

Imprimerie.—Typographes, imprimeurs, linotypistes, clicheurs.

Reliure.—Relieurs, doreurs.

Lithographie.—

Photographie.—Au trait et en demi-teinte, copie ou transport de l'image sur le métal, simili-gravure, gravure au trait, montage des clichés.

Photogravures.—

Dessinateurs industriels.—Machines, ponts et charpentes.

Vannerie.—Vannerie brute, vannerie fine, vannerie de luxe, vanniers modelleurs.

Brosserie.—Coupeurs, scieurs, toupieurs, raboteurs, perforateurs, mélangeurs, travailleurs à la poix, tireurs au fil.

Coiffure.—Coiffeurs, salamiers.

Pesticheurs.—

Peinture.—Sur porcelaine, sur verre, décorateurs, lettres et enseignes, étiquettes et pancartes, d'apprêt, imitation de bois et marbres.

Art appliqué.—Dessinateurs d'ameublement, de ferronnerie d'art.

Polisseurs-vernisseurs.—

Sculpteurs sur pierre et sur bois.—

Mouleurs.—Travaux en staff et carton pierre.

Modeleurs.—
Pyrograveurs.—
Brodeurs d'art.—
Ciseleurs.—
Boulangers.—
Bouchers.—Charcutiers.
Meuniers.—

SECTION AGRICOLE.

Cette section est destinée à maintenir à la terre, en développant leurs connaissances techniques et en réadaptant les moyens physiques qui leur restent, tous les cultivateurs.

Elle comprend trois subdivisions : les deux *fermes-écoles* où les cultivateurs étudient toutes les branches qui intéressent leur profession et pratiquent l'exploitation rationnelle de la ferme.

Le jardin-école, où se donne un enseignement théorique et pratique complet d'arboriculture fruitière, de culture mûraichère et de floriculture.

Le petit élevage, où de nombreux grands blessés s'initient à l'élevage des volailles, des lapins et des porcs.

SECTION D'INSTRUCTION.

Formée dans le dessein de procurer aux hommes, dont les moyens physiques ne permettent pas d'espérer un rendement suffisant dans une carrière manuelle, l'occasion de se préparer à un emploi de bureau, l'Ecole des Auxiliaires des Administrations publiques, du Commerce et de l'Industrie comprend les subdivisions suivantes :

Ecole primaire, qui d'une part prépare aux sections spéciales et d'autre part forme un tout complet, suffisant à la préparation des employés sub-alternes et des petits commerçants.

Section administrative, qui en trois cycles d'études, chacun de 4 mois, traite les programmes des examens d'admission aux principaux emplois d'administration.

Section commerciale, qui prépare en trois cycles de quatre mois chacun les futurs comptables et correspondants.

En annexe de cette section sont donnés des cours de navigation, aux anciens marins, et de T.S.F.

Section normale, qui prépare les mutilés à l'examen d'instituteur.

PENSIONS.—PLACEMENT APRES RÉÉDUCATION.

Un arrêté-Loi du 5 avril 1917 règle provisoirement la question des pensions de guerre des sous-officiers, caporaux et soldats devenus invalides du fait de cette guerre.

La situation des officiers devenus infirmes reste réglée par la législation du temps de paix.

Quand la Belgique sera redevenue libre et indépendante le Parlement s'empressera d'élaborer une loi réglant définitivement les pensions militaires dérivant de cette guerre.

Jusqu'à ce moment, il est entendu que les militaires en dessous du rang d'officier, atteints de blessures, infirmités ou maladies donnant droit à l'exemption définitive de la milice sont licenciés par réforme quand il est reconnu qu'il n'est pas de leur intérêt d'être placés ou maintenus dans un établissement de rééducation.

Des Commissions dont les membres sont nommés par M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur sont chargées de décider s'il est de l'intérêt de l'invalidé d'être placé dans un établissement de rééducation.

Les licenciés reçoivent une indemnité annuelle tenant lieu de pension si : (1) leur blessures, infirmités ou maladies proviennent du fait de service ; (2) sont survenus après le 31 Juillet 1914 ; (3) ont pour conséquence une incapacité de travail atteignant au moins 10% et ayant une durée probable d'au moins un an.

L'aggravation des blessures préexistantes, dans les mêmes conditions que ci-dessus, donne droit à l'indemnité

L'indemnité est réduite au cinquième si les blessures, infirmités ou maladies ont été causées non par le fait de service, mais durant le service.

Quand il s'agit d'un militaire de carrière, il est fait application de la législation antérieure chaque fois qu'il y a avantage pour l'intéressé.

Des Commissions permanentes de contre-visite dont les membres sont nommés par M. le Ministre de la Guerre et siégeant à Paris, Le Havre, Port-Villez et Londres examinent les candidats à la réforme, disent s'ils sont licenciables, et déterminent le degré d'incapacité de travail qu'entraînent leurs blessures, infirmités ou maladies.

M. le Ministre de la Guerre prononce, s'il y a lieu, le licenciement par réforme avec ou sans indemnité.

Le licenciement peut être temporaire. Il en est de même pour l'indemnité.

Il y a alors révision annuelle par la Commission Permanente de contre-visite et le taux d'indemnité peut être maintenu, augmenté ou diminué.

En cas de disparition de l'affection ou si elle ne réalise plus les conditions de gravité exigées, l'intéressé peut être proposé pour reprendre rang dans l'armée.

L'incapacité totale du travail donne droit à une indemnité de :

- 1,200 Frs. pour les soldats.
- 1,400 Frs. pour les caporaux et assimilés.
- 1,600 Frs. pour les 1^{er} sergents, sergents, brigadiers de gendarmerie et assimilés.
- 1,800 Frs. pour les 1^{er} sergents-majors, sergents-majors et assimilés.
- 2,000 Frs. pour les adjudants, sous-officiers de gendarmerie et assimilés.

Les degrés d'invalidité sont échelonnés de 10% à 100%, par catégories de 5% et la pension est proportionnelle, dans chaque grade au taux de l'invalidité.

Le militaire réformé reçoit un insigne spécial.

L'indemnité lui est servie mensuellement et elle prend cours à la date de l'arrêté ministériel prononçant le licenciement.

Toutefois, pour le militaire qui a été renvoyé dans ses foyers avant la promulgation de l'arrêté-loi, ou qui a été depuis sa publication placé en congé sans solde provisoire parce qu'il n'avait pas à faire sa rééducation, l'indemnité prend cours à dater de son départ.

Le licencié par réforme reçoit une indemnité égale à deux mois de solde et une indemnité destinée à l'achat d'effets civils.

Pendant la durée de la guerre, les indemnités de rémunération ou de logement sont maintenues aux familles des militaires licenciés par réforme.

Le service de documentation et de placement possède une fiche pour chaque invalide inapte à tout service militaire dirigé sur l'I.M.I.O.

On y inscrit tous les renseignements qui peuvent permettre aux membres de la Commission d'Orientation Professionnelle de conseiller utilement l'intéressé.

En accord avec lui, cette Commission décide qu'il peut être placé immédiatement pour exercer son ancienne profession ou bien qu'il doit entrer dans une section de rééducation.

La décision prise est notée sur la fiche.

On y note, au fur et à mesure que se fait l'apprentissage, le degré d'avancement de l'élève.

Ainsi, il est permis de juger du moment où il est de l'intérêt de l'invalide d'être placé.

Le service de Documentation et de Placement s'occupe de toutes les formalités nécessaires au placement le plus favorable des invalides rééduqués ou réadaptés.

Sur la fiche, il inscrit les conditions de rémunération le nom et l'adresse de l'employeur, le salaire et tous autres renseignements utiles.

Il reste en relations avec l'invalide placé.

Il note sur la fiche, éventuellement, les déplacements de l'intéressé.

Il s'efforce d'assurer à l'invalide placé une rémunération en rapport avec sa capacité productive et avec les conditions générales de travail dans l'industrie et la région où il est occupé

CATALOGUE.

Surbiton Basket-Making School.

Linen basket.	Bushel.
Easy chair.	Half-bushel.
Table.	Strike.
Hamper patent lock.	Rimmed peck.
Belgian hamper.	Rimmed gallon
Portmanteau.	Fancy baskets.

Belgian Hospital Bonsecours at Rouen (France).

Frame with photographs of the physiotherapeutic services and general views of the hospital.

Ditto.

Ditto of the medical and pedagogic gymnasium services.

Ditto of the mecanotherapeutic service.

Ditto of the electroaérother motherapie.

- Frame with photographs of the pneumatic mobilisation service.
- Frame with models of the different kinds of the counters used in the hospital.
- Frame with photographs of different kind of artificial limbs.
- One rheostat (wall frame 0.50 m. by 0.40 m.).
- One apparatus for pneumatic mobilisation for the extension of the foot (1.15 by 0.35 at the bottom).
- Same apparatus for extension of the fingers (0.50 by 0.15 at the bottom).
- One pneumatic apparatus for opening the mouth (0.25 by 0.10 at the bottom).
- Two frames with inscriptions.
- One artificial limb for amputation of the inferior limb underneath the knee.
- Ditto above the knee.
- Articulated peg leg for amputation above the knee (Mascau's articulation, Cornet's bucket).
- Artificial limb for transcondylienne amputation and also for super condylienne and Gritti's amputation.
- Ditto for disarticulation of the hip and stump of the thigh, having 50 mm. maximum length.
- Ditto for Pirogoff's amputation (Mascau's system).
- Articulated peg leg for disarticulation of the hip and for thigh stump having 50 mm. maximum length (Mascau's knee articulation, Cornet's bucket.).
- Artificial limb for amputation underneath the knee with stiffness of the knee, moving right ankle.
- Peg leg (articulated) for transcondylienne and super-condylienne disarticulation and Gritti's amputation.
- Mascau's artificial limb for Chappart's amputation.
- Artificial limb for amputation of the inferior limb underneath the knee for stump having minimum length 80 mm. (taken from underneath the knee, according to Doctor Martin's new system).
- Open artificial limb for knee articulation (Mascau's articulation, Cornet's bucket.).
- Guardian for the récurvatum genu and the valgum genu.
- Apparatus for the paralysis for the external sciatic poplite.
- Guardian for the correcting of the deformed foot.
- Ditto for the too late consolidation of the shin bone.
- Ditto for different wounds of the inferior limb.
- Ditto for knee.
- Ditto for returning laxation of the hip.
- Ditto for great laxities of the knee.
- Ditto for the pseudarthrose of the thigh.
- Ditto for several wounds of the inferior limbs.
- Apparatus for the radial paralysis (Ramæcker's system).
- Guardian for the elbow.
- Labourer's arm (Dr. Julien's new apparatus).
- Labourer's and combined adjuster's arm (Kewet's system).

Bucket's (Cornet's system).

Odd pieces in paper, eccentric joints for artificial limbs and bucket.

Artificial fingers.

Frames containing drawings of apparatus, photos of apparatus, statistic and drawings.

Shoes and bucket heels.

FROM THE AMBULANCE "OCÉAN," LA PANNE (BELGIUM).

PROTHETIQUE SERVICE.

Provisional apparatus—arm.

Ditto, arm.

Definite apparatus—leg.

Provisional apparatus—thigh.

Definite apparatus—thigh.

Definite apparatus for short amputated leg.

Ditto for Pirogoff's amputation.

One parcel containing 24 books, entitled "Prothèse des membres," by Doctor Martin.

One box containing plasters and plastered bandages.

One provisional apparatus for amputated leg.

Material for provisional apparatus.

I.M.I.O., PORT VILLEZ.

NOTE.—The Pylons and Background of this Exhibit are the work of Soldiers at Port Villez.

I.—PEDAGOGICAL SERVICE.

COPY BOOKS.

Handicraft School.

Carpentry—technology.

Ditto, drawing.

Shoemaking and orthopædy—technology.

Adjusting—technology.

Ditto, drawing.

Explosion-motors.

Tailors—technology.

Ditto, cut.

Ditto, envelope, containing 18 patterns.

Imitation of wood and marble—technology.

Statuary—anatomy.

Ditto, composition.

Ditto, technology, moulding.

Ditto, six drawings.

General study—perspective.

Ditto, history of art.

Ditto, drawings.

Industrial drawing—electricity (four copy books).

Ditto, graphostatics—fails.

Industrial drawing—steam-machinery and boilers (2 copy books)
 Ditto, thermo-dynamics.
 Ditto, resistance of materials (three copy books)
 Ditto, three albums of drawing, with notes (4 drawings).
 Inspectors and conductors—materials—practice of the works—wood (three copy books).
 Ditto, private constructions.
 Ditto, specifications.
 Ditto, buildings (three copy books).
 Ditto, legislation—rural law (two copy books).
 Ditto, linear drawing.
 Art applied to buildings—drawings.
 Ditto, composition.
 Horticulture—arboriculture (three copy books).
 Ditto, botany (two copy books).
 Ditto, cultivation of vegetables (six copy books).
 Ditto, floriculture (five copy books).
 Ditto, bookkeeping.
 Raising of poultry—aviculture.
 Ditto, rearing of rabbits.

School for auxiliaries.

Primary division—mother tongue (17 copy books).
 Administrative division—second national language (6 copy books).
 Commercial division—French (five copy books).
 Ditto, Flemish (seven copy books).
 Ditto, English (ten copy books).
 Ditto, German (nine copy books).
 Ditto, Spanish.
 Ditto, commercial arithmetic (five copy books).
 Ditto, commercial documentation.
 Ditto, economical geography.
 Ditto, book-keeping (six copy books).
 Ditto, exchange operations (five copy books).
 Ditto, shorthand.
 Ditto, wireless telegraphy, electricity.
 Ditto, navigation.
 Ditto, operation-table of the import and export office.
 War blinds of the Belgian army (report).

II.—TECHNICAL SERVICE.

Carpentry.

One Gothic chest (reduction).

Sticks.

One umbrella.

Two large sunshades.

Four walking sticks.

Shoemaking.

One pair of hunter's boots.

One pair of aviator's boots.

Two pairs of lady's boots.

Furriers.

One cape in skunk.

Basket work.

One arm chair in ratten-pith and coloured sticks.
 One trunk in chemical wicker.
 Three flower-pots in ropy pith and coloured sticks.
 Two hand-bags in rattan-pith.

Brushes.

Three horse brushes.
 Four clothes brushes.
 One billiard-brush.
 Two furniture brushes.
 One sofa brush.
 One table brush.

False Hair Workers.

One cover with quilted part.

Carving.

One "Victory" panel.
 Three studies (reproductions in tin).

Mechanical Modelling.

One model of a cast-iron support for connecting shaft of 50 mm.
 One model of handle.
 One model of simple "palier" with cap.

Adjusting.

Two work-arms for fitters.
 Two precision-supports (turning).
 Two rulers.
 Two straight compasses.
 Two square rules.
 One small safe (electrical security).
 Two assemblages.

Printing and its Derivatives.

One book, "Louvain."
 One number of "Archives Medicales."
 One brochure, "Beveren sur Yser."
 Some newspapers "Invalides and Bonnières."
 Certificates and maps.

III.—MEDICAL SERVICE.

Workshops for Orthopædia.

Artificial limbs for treatment—

Temporary limbs in plaster for amputation of fore arm.
 Ditto, of arm.

Work-arms for amputation of arm—

Fitter's arm for amputation of arm.

Ditto, of forearm.

Edger's arm for amputation of fore-arm.

Fore-arm for light work, various accessories.

Parade-arm for amputation of arm (one third-superior).

Work-thumb with moulding of hand.

Trunk-sustaining corset for fracture of spinal column
(leather model).

Orthopædic boots—

With arrangement for swinging or paralysed foot.

For large shortening (very light model).

For resection of middle-part of foot.

For retraction of muscles of calf.

Moulding in plaster, form, and cork for right varus foot.

Ditto, for left varus foot.

Album of different drawings of orthopædic boots.

Board of photos of orthopædic boots.

Boards of orientation of the mutilated soldiers according
to their infirmities.

Report of re-education of pronouncing.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Graphic.

V.—DOCUMENTATION AND PLACING SERVICE.

Note of local documentation.

Statistics of professional orientation (July 17 to March 18).

Statistics of invalids, who are re-educated (end March 18).

General note of re-education and placing.

Diagram of placing (till end March 18).

Map of France and non-occupied part of Belgium—placing
of invalids.

Map of Paris and Seine department—placing of invalids.

Map of the British Isles—placing of invalids.

Formulary of enquiry concerning working conditions of
the placed mutilated soldiers.

I.M.I.O. Sainte Adresse, Le Havre.

PHYSIOTHERAPIC SECTION.

Twelve frames containing photos from different kinds of
war wounded, taken during the treatment followed at the physio-
therapeutic Institute of the I.M.I.O., Sainte Adresse, Le Havre.

Motionless shoulder.

Motionless elbow.

Radial paralysis.

Motionless hand.

Case of nervous affection.

Motionless knee.

Motionless of the tibio-tarsis articulation.

Radiography.] *and*

TEACHING SECTION.

Commercial.

Series of the pupils' copy-books.

Written works and resumed lessons.

French, Flemish and English compositions.

Book-keeping.

Drawings.

Machinery.

Forge materials.

Adjusting pieces.

Modelling materials.

Carpentry.

Gathered pieces.

Miniature farm.

Letter files.

Model of centred window.

Model of sliding window.

Drawing room table.

Gueridon table.

Mahogany stand.

Modelling material.

Electric Work.

Applications for different fittings and jointings.

Switches for three wires.

Essay for the construction of a dynamo.

Programme of the lessons.

TRADE SECTION.

Orthopædic.

Belt for eventration.

Armlet for radial paralysis.

Armlet for radial paralysis and hanging hand.

Apparatus for knee ankylosis (semi-ankylose).

Apparatus for helping movements (external sciaticque poplité).

Mechanical.

Odd pieces of a glass writing machine.

Simple square.

Square in T-shape.

Compass for measuring thickness and interior.

Odd piece for iron rods cutting.

Hatchet for boat-carpenter.

Soft steel stamp for marking cattle.

Horn-shoe.

Basket-making.

A large traveller's basket.

A small traveller's basket.

A wicker armchair (large size).

Ditto (small size).

Umbrella stand.

A linen basket.

Brush-making.

Carpet brush stiff bristle.

Soft hair broom.

Deck brush in stiff bristle.

Handle and brush, "English soft bristle."

Ditto, hard bristle.

Handle and brush for rubbing.
 Handle and soft hair brush, violin form.
 Soft hair banister brush.
 Distemper brush.
 Deck broom in white tampico.
 Broom in white tampico.
 Dress brush in china silk.
 Handle and dress brush in pig's bristles.

Cask making.

Liquor cask made of oak wood.
 Oak wood floor barrel.
 Oak wood pail.

Wooden Shoemaking.

Piece of hard wood.
 Planing wood.
 Curving wood.
 Pattern wooden shoe, man's size.
 Wooden shoes for women (black colour).
 Ditto (yellow colour).
 Fancy wooden shoes.

Wood Working.

Several pieces showing work done.

Toys.

Different types of celerettes.
 Different types patinettes.
 Different types of wheel-barrow.
 Three-wheel cars.
 Swiss car.

Printing.

Various works of printing.

Tailoring.

Gentlemen's clothing.
 Boys' clothing.

Shoemaking.

One pair of boots, "Derby home," black calf.
 Ditto, box colour.
 Ditto, box black.
 One pair of lady's shoes, box colour.
 Ditto, black calf.
 One pair of lace boots, black calf.

Cabinet making.

Office furniture (modern style), consisting of one book case,
 one writing table, one arm chair, one small arm chair,
 and two seats.

Carpentry.

One window decoration.
 Small betclothing.

Glass Printing.

Two small vases in plain opal glass.
 Four small vases in opal glass, orange colour, with paintings.
 A small biscuit box, opal, orange.
 A small glass opal yellow light.
 Three flower vases, opal red with paintings.
 Two flower vases, opal orange with paintings.
 Two flower vases, light crystal (baccarat) engraved.
 Tobacco pot, opal green, with paintings.

*Decorative Art.**Pyrogravure, embossed tin and leather.*

Handkerchief box (fishers).
 Ditto.
 Ditto (Summer).
 Cigarette case (Cigogne bleu).
 Ditto (Cigogne rouge).
 Ditto (Maronnier).
 Jewel's case (Chimère)
 Ditto (Mouette).
 Ditto in leather (Chimère).
 Ditto in pyrogravure (Ecusson).
 Ditto in leather (Poisson).
 Ditto in tin (Les Paons).
 Handkerchief box in leather (Pêcheurs).
 Cigarette case (Mouette).
 Handkerchief box (Printemps).
 One flower vase in tin (Primevère).
 A writing pad (Lierre) in leather.
 One blotting pad in leather (Cyclamen).
 Ditto (Capucine).

Photographs.

Several photographic works.
 (Note also the photos of the physiotherapeutic section.)

**CALIFORNIA HOUSE (Belgian), 82, LANCASTER GATE,
 W.2.**

Bookbinding ; Blotters, telephone and A.B.C. covers,
 notebooks, etc.
 Wood-carving : Glove and cigar boxes, teapot stands,
 photograph frames, foot-stools, book-stands, etc.
 Carved and gilded frames for pictures, mirrors, etc.
 Various drawings and designs, class of mechanics, etc.,
 illustrating progress in geometry, physics, chemistry,
 electricity, construction, arithmetic.
 Examples of dictation, translation, etc., from advanced
 English, elementary English, French (for Flemings),
 Spanish, Russian and Italian Classes.
 Examples of Commercial Classes in English and French :
 Book-keeping, stenography, typewriting.
 Decorative design : Paintings and drawings applied to
 various articles, sugar and sweet boxes, etc.
 Examples of basket work.

FRANCE.

**Situation de la Rééducation Professionnelle en France
au Milieu de l'Année 1917.**

En France, la rééducation professionnelle des Invalides de la Guerre a préoccupé l'opinion publique dès les premiers et sanglants combats de 1914. Tout le monde été convaincu de bonne heure, que la Nation avait non seulement un impérieux devoir de reconnaissance et d'humanité à remplir envers ses glorieux défenseurs, mais qu'elle avait aussi un intérêt moral et économique puissant, à diriger vers le travail ses innombrables mutilés et estropiés. Le Gouvernement, autant que les particuliers, se sont empressés de créer des Ecoles et des institutions, destinées à faciliter aux blessés incapables de reprendre leurs anciennes occupations, l'apprentissage d'une nouvelle profession. L'élan fut enthousiaste et la Conférence Interalliée qui se tint à Paris au mois de Mai 1917, put enregistrer les intéressants résultats de l'effort que la Nation française a, malgré les épreuves qui l'ont accablée, réalisé, depuis 3 ans, en cette matière comme dans bien d'autres.

Cependant les questions qui se posaient étaient trop étendues et trop nouvelles, pour qu'on ne fut pas exposé à commettre des erreurs dans la solution d'un problème simple seulement en apparence. Ce problème consiste à pourvoir l'invalidé d'une profession qui, en utilisant le maximum des forces physiques, intellectuelles et morales qu'il a conservées encore intactes, lui assure durant son existence entière, une vie normale et honorable. Malheureusement trop souvent ce but précis fut perdu de vue ou poursuivi par des méthodes dans l'application desquelles le cœur eut plus de place que le raisonnement.

Aujourd'hui, après une longue expérience, la France est entrée dans une voie plus rationnelle.

Voici les résultats obtenus pendant la période du 1^{er} Juillet 1916 au 30 Juin 1917 :

Résultats généraux pour 105 Ecoles.

Personnel dirigeant à la date	{	Administratif	278	personnes.
du 30 Juin 1917	..	Enseignant	868	
			Ensemble	1,146
Nombre maximum des	{	Internes	7,241	} approximatif.
élèves .. ..	..	Externes	2,760	
			Ensemble	10,001

Nous avons compris dans les Ecoles de l'Etat celles qui, bien que fondées par les Départements, les communes ou des œuvres privées, reçoivent des subventions assez élevées pour qu'en réalité ce soit l'Etat qui pourvoit à leur fonctionnement.

Nombre d'Ecoles de rééducation existant au 30
Juin 1917 162

Ecoles de l'Etat ou subventionnées large-	
ment par lui	78
„ des Villes	24
„ des Départements	21
„ des Particuliers	39
Total	162

Nombre des Elèves dans les Ecoles et leur répartition d'après les professions enseignées.

	Présents le 1 Juil, 1916.	Admis. du 1 Juil, 1916, au 30 Juin, 1917.	Sortis du 1 Juil, 1916, au 30 Juin, 1917.	Restants le 30 Juin, 1917.	Placés du 1 Juil, 1916, au 30 Juin, 1917.
Agriculteurs, cultivateurs.. Ajusteurs mé- caniciens .. Arts plastiques Automobilistes, etc. ..					
Total ..	3,315	13,865	11,493	5,687	4,315

Environ 110 professions différentes ont été enseignées dans les Ecoles ; l'importance de l'effectif essentiellement variable suivant chaque profession.

Grouperement des professions enseignées en grandes catégories professionnelles :

	Présents le 1 Juil, 1916.	Admis.	Sortis.	Présents le 30 Juin, 1917.
		Du 1 Juil, 1916, au 30 Juin, 1917.		
Agriculture	235	2,176	1,653	758
Industrie et transports ..	2,058	7,417	6,059	3,416
Commerce, professions libérales	878	3,693	3,203	1,368
Profession non indiquée ..	144	579	578	145
Total	3,315	13,865	11,493	5,687

Situation Financière.

Dépenses	...	...	...	5.574.832,66
Recettes	...	...	...	6.965.283,19
Solde en caisse	...	...	...	1.390.450,53

Chacun des Ministères pouvant contribuer à la rééducation professionnelle des Invalides, participe à cette rééducation sous l'inspection et le contrôle d'une Commission Interministérielle, faisant partie d'un Office National déjà créé par un décret antérieur, mais auquel une loi votée le 2 Janvier 1918, a donné une existence légale et une organisation, complétée par un règlement d'administration publique, adopté peu de jours après. Les œuvres privées, si nombreuses et si puissantes, collaborent avec l'action publique, au sein de cet Office et il y a tout lieu

d'espérer des résultats féconds, de cette concentration pratique des efforts et des expériences.

L'article 1^{er} de la loi pose en principe essentiel " que tout militaire ou ancien militaire des armées de terre et de mer atteint d'infirmités résultant de blessures reçues ou aggravées pendant la guerre actuelle, peut demander son inscription dans une Ecole de ré-éducation professionnelle, en vue de sa ré-adaptation au travail et notamment de sa rééducation professionnelle et de son placement," et l'article 2 définit ainsi le rôle de l'organisme nouveau : " L'Office National des Réformés et mutilés de la Guerre, qui est déclaré Etablissement public et rattaché au Ministère du Travail, constitue un organe de liaison entre les administrations publiques et les associations ou œuvres privées qui s'occupent des militaires à l'article 1^{er}. Il a pour objet de centraliser les informations concernant l'action desdites administrations, associations ou œuvres privées, d'encourager et de faciliter la réadaptation au travail des militaires sus-visés ; d'étudier les dispositions législatives et réglementaires, susceptibles d'être prises en leur faveur et d'en suivre l'application, et, d'une manière générale, de leur assurer le patronage et l'appui permanents qui leur sont dus par la reconnaissance de la Nation."

Telle est, brièvement résumée, la situation de la rééducation professionnelle des Invalides de la Guerre en France pendant l'année 1917.

L'année 1917 a déjà apporté de nombreuses améliorations aux organisations, particulièrement en matière de rééducation agricole et la France, consciente de l'importance de cette question, ne cesse de s'en préoccuper avec une persévérance et une volonté tenaces.

PHYSIOTHERAPIE PROTHESE.

HOPITAL MILITAIRE DU VAL DE GRACE, PARIS.

Tableaux—photographies—documents du service de physiothérapie.

APPAREILS DE PROTHESE DU MUSEE DU VAL DE GRACE.

Appareils pour l'épaule—pour amputation du bras—bras de secours interchangeables—presse papier pour dessinateur—bras de travail avec dispositif amortisseur—appareil pour amputation totale du pouce—appareils fixateurs—bras et avant bras agricoles—porte outils de rechange mains d'ouvriers.

HOPITAL MILITAIRE DU GRAND PALAIS, PARIS : NEUROLOGIE ET APPAREILLAGE.

Appareil sciatique, type G.P.—appareil sciatique, type Catteau—appareil crural, type Catteau—radial, type David-Catteau—radial spécial pour cuire, type Catteau—appareil pour paralysie du nerf médian de J. Froment—plaque protectrice du crane—Bouton palmaire et cuiller palmaire du docteur H. Meige.

CENTRE DE PHYSIOTHERAPIE DE LA XII REGION, VICHY.

Appareil pour pied Bot Varus Equin—appareil pour paralysie du nerf sciatique poplite externe—appareil Privat Belot pour paralysie radiale.

XVI^e REGION MONTPELLIER, NEUROLOGIE ET APPAREILLAGE.

Appareils provisoires et définitifs de MM. les docteurs Labarthe et Villaret—tableaux photographiques des centres de neurologie et d'appareillage.

COMITE FRANCO-AMERICAIN, 17, RUE BRISSONNADE, PARIS.

Appareils modèles Gassettes contre les impotences fonctionnelles.

CENTRE DE GRIGNON, DOCTEUR COLOLIAN.

Spécimens en réduction des appareils dynamométriques servant à mesurer la force musculaire des blessés de guerre et pour apprécier l'importance des lésions nerveuses et suivre leur évolution.

CENTRE DE LA IX^e REGION, TOURS, HOPITAL N 5.

Radial sur moulage—cubital—deux pinces cousin—amortisseur d'avant bras—anneau oscillant (outil de cultivateur)—avant bras et bras de travail—ceinture de travail—appareil de travail à l'usage des désarticulés de l'épaule.

TABLEAUX ET PHOTOGRAPHIES.

Centre spécial de Physiothérapie rue Paul Louis Courrier, Paris—Centre de Physiothérapie de Versailles.

POUR LES SOLDATS AVEUGLES.

RE-EDUCATION PROFESSIONNELLE.

Sténoglyphe — machine à sténographier pour aveugles, inventée par le lieutenant Georges Muller.

Machine à couper avec crochet à l'usage des aveugles manchots, invention de M. Lotz.

Machine à calculer de Fournier Forquignon.

Photographie d'une machine à sténographier du professeur Villey.

Petite imprimerie en caractères Braille, système E Vaughan, directeur de l'Hospice National de quinze vingts.

Livre d'exercices gradués de lectures Braille à l'usage des aveugles adultes par le capitaine Mouchard.

Disque et alphabet pour aveugles.

Nouveau procédé d'impression des livres pour aveugles, système Garin-Comte-Balquet.

Syllabaire de Monsieur Balquet.

TABLEAUX GRAPHIQUES, PHOTOGRAPHIES INDIQUANT
L'ORGANISATION DES ŒUVRES D'ASSISTANCE AUX
AVEUGLES DE GUERRE.

- L'abri du soldat aveugle (Shelter of the Blind Soldier),
10, rue du Commandant Marchand, Paris.
- A.B.F.B., fondation de M. et Mme. Georges Kessler
(Permanent Blind Relief War Fund), 75, Avenue des
Champs Elysées, Paris.
- Les Amis des Soldats Aveugles (Friends of Blind Soldiers),
6, rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris.
- Association Valentin Haüy, 9, rue Duroc, Paris.
- Comité Franco-Américain pour les Aveugles de la Guerre
(Franco-American Committee for War Blind), 14,
rue Daru, Paris — "Phare de France," "Phare de
Sèvres," "Phare de Bordeaux."
- Ecole de Massage des Soldats Aveugles (School of Massage
for Blind Soldiers), 49, rue Ampère, Paris.
- Les Métiers des Aveugles de Guerre (the Trades of War-
Blinded), 38, rue de l'Yvette, Paris.
- Œuvre du Pret d'honneur aux Aveugles de la Guerre
(Society of the Loan of Honour to War Blinded), 175,
Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.
- Pour le Foyer du Soldat Aveugle (For the Blind Soldiers'
Home), 64, rue de Rocher, Paris.
- Société d'Assistance pour les Aveugles (Society of Aid to
the Blind), 26, rue de Charenton, Paris.
- Société des Ateliers d'Aveugles (Society of Workshops
for the Blind), 9, rue de l'Echelle, Paris.
- French Re-education Schools — New trades taught —
Schools in Paris—Regional Schools.
- "Le Louis Braille," revue universelle de toutes les ques-
tions intéressant les aveugles.
- Edition "La Roue" (Printing House), imprimerie de
livres pour la ré-éducation des aveugles, fondatrice
directrice, Miss Alice Gatty.

REEDUCATION FONCTIONNELLE ET PRO-
FESSIONNELLE.

- CENTRE DE MONTPELLIER, XVI^e REGION
Modèles d'appareillage du docteur Labarthe—tableaux
et photographies.
- CENTRE DE TOULOUSE.
Appareil de travail pour désarticulation de l'épaule,
modèle Leulier Deschamps.
- CENTRE D'APPAREILLAGE DE LYON.
Appareils, documents et tableaux.
- Tableau de l'Institut National professionnel des in-
valides de la Guerre, Paris, St. Maurice.
- Tableaux, graphiques et photographies indiquant l'organ-
isation des Centres Régionaux de ré-éducation
fonctionnelle et professionnelle (France et Algérie).

INTERETS ECONOMIQUES ET MORAUX.

TABLEAUX, PHOTOGRAPHIES, GRAPHIQUES INDIQUANT
L'ORGANISATION DES ŒUVRES D'ASSISTANCE AUX
MUTILES DE LA GUERRE.

Office National des Mutilés et réformés de la guerre
(Ministère du Travail), 97, Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

Section photographique et cinématographique de l'armée
(Ministère de la Guerre).

Association Générale des Mutilés de la Guerre (fondateur,
Général Malleterre), 7, rue Paul Baudry, Paris.

Fédération Nationale d'assistance aux mutilés des armées
de terre et de mer, 63, Avenue des Champs Elysées.

Association pour l'assistance aux mutilés pauvres, 21,
rue François I, Paris.

L'aisle immédiate aux Invalides et Réformés de la Guerre,
• 327, rue St. Martin, Paris.

Union des Colonies étrangères en France en faveur des
victimes de la Guerre.

Ferme de Juvisy (American Farm)—Maison Blanche
(fondation Stotesbury)—Grand Palais (Ecole Pro-
fessionnelle)—L'école des Invalides (Ecole Profession-
nelle).

Ecole professionnelle de la Chambre Syndicale de la
Bijouterie Fantaisie, 25, rue Chapon, Paris.

Atelier du verre soufflé des Amputés de la Guerre, 9, rue
de l'Eperon, Paris.

SERBIAN RED CROSS.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND OBJECTS MADE BY DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Violin.	Box of dominoes.
Ditto.	Cigarette holder.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Penholder.
Tambour.	Beer mug.
Ditto.	Candle stick.
Small cart.	Five jam spoons..
Bottle.	Lady's hat pin.
Ditto.	Riding whip.
Ditto.	Tobacco box.
Ditto.	Pocket mirror.
Ditto.	Two penholders.
Ditto.	Medallion.
Fan in aluminium.	Small wooden cross.
Small barrel.	Small penknife.
Ink stand.	Ditto.
Knives.	Watch chain.
Cigarette case.	Cigarette holder.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Tobacco pipe.	Small saw.
Beer glass.	Wooden spoon.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Silver ring.
Ditto.	Pen stand.
Ditto.	Small cup in aluminium.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Small wooden anchor.
Ditto.	Small wooden barrel.
Ditto.	Ash tray and match holder.
Ditto.	Ditto.
Bread basket.	Ditto.
Ditto (small).	Water bottle.
Provision basket.	Water bottle in wood.
Fruit basket.	Water bottle.
Paper basket.	Ditto.
Flower basket.	Ditto.
Basket.	Chandelier,
Lady's work basket.	Muzzle.
Bread basket with lid.	Cigarette holder.
Basket for spoons.	Photo in the Packing Depart-
Basket.	ment of the Serbian Red
Basket for fruit.	Cross.
Basket for spoons.	Ditto.
Provision basket.	Photo in the Workrooms of
Basket.	the Serbian Red Cross.
Work basket.	Ditto.

UNITED KINGDOM.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Pensions are of two kinds, permanent and temporary.

A permanent pension is given in all cases where the disability has reached its final stage, and where, therefore, no change for the better or for the worse is likely to take place, e.g., in amputation cases, cases of blindness and so forth. In other cases temporary pensions are given, which are renewable from time to time on the finding of Medical Boards, and which vary according to the degree of disablement found on each occasion. It is emphatically laid down that no permanent pension once granted can be reduced, though it may be increased if the disablement is increased. It is also laid down that no man is to suffer in his pension on account of any improvement in his earning capacity caused by his learning a new trade.

The disablement pension for sailors and soldiers is fixed at a maximum of 27/6 a week for total disablement.

Total disablement is defined as follows :—

- Loss of two or more limbs.
- Loss of an arm and an eye.
- Loss of a leg and an eye.
- Loss of both hands or of all fingers and thumbs.
- Loss of both feet.
- Loss of a hand and a foot.
- Total loss of sight.
- Total paralysis.
- Lunacy.
- Wounds, injuries or disease resulting in a man being permanently bedridden.
- Wounds of or injuries to internal thoracic or abdominal organs involving total disabling effects.
- Wounds of or injuries to the head or brain involving total permanent disabling effects.
- Very severe facial disfigurement.
- Advanced cases of incurable disease.

Additions in accordance with the rank are made in the case of Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Partially disabled men are pensioned according to a scale corresponding with the degree of their disablement. A man disabled 20 per cent. will receive a pension of 5/6 a week. Minor disablements of less than 20 per cent. are awarded gratuities.

By the new amended Warrant which has just been brought out, the children's allowances have been increased to

- 6/8 for the first child.
- 5/- for the second.
- 4/2 for each succeeding child.

Amounts payable for children in respect of partially disabled men correspond, like the pensions, with the degree of the disablement.

Alternative pensions are granted where a pecuniary sacrifice is shown to have been made by the man's enlistment. They are based on the man's ascertained pre-war earnings as compared with his disability pension and his present earning capacity. A

totally disabled man who earned 50/- a week before the war can get in lieu of his ordinary disablement pension a pension of 50/- a week, while if he can prove that he earned more than 50/- a week before the war, that amount is increased up to half the amount between 50/- and 100/- : in other words, an alternative pension may go as high as 75/- a week. Gratuities may be granted up to an amount of £150 or a temporary allowance as a compensation for a man's service where his disability is in no way due to his war service. Amounts vary in accordance with length of service, the degree of disablement, and one or two other considerations.

Widows' pensions are at the rate of 13/9 a week for an able seaman's or private's widow, with additional allowances for children on the scales already given. Widows are also eligible for the system of alternative pensions up to two-thirds of the amount that could be awarded to a man : in other words, the highest amount of alternative pension for a widow is 50/- a week. Widows whose husbands met their death not as the result of military service are awarded a terminable pension of 15/- a week for the period of the war and twelve months afterwards.

Parents and other relatives dependent upon a man may be granted pensions based on pre-war dependency ranging from 3/6 a week as a minimum to 15/- a week.

Special provision is made for a man to undergo training or treatment. While undergoing either he is granted 27/6 a week for himself, and if he has to live away from home, his wife can get 13/9 a week for an able seaman's or private's wife, together with children's allowances. In addition, a bonus of 5/- a week is paid on the completion of the course of training.

The plan whereby a man receives his pension is as follows :—

The Army Medical Board decides that he is no longer fit for service and shall be discharged. Discharge follows three weeks afterwards. During this period he remains on Army pay and Local War Pensions Committees are notified that he is to be discharged. At the end of three weeks his pension is determined in accordance with the degree of his disability found by the Invaliding Board. If delay occurs, the man receives a temporary allowance of 27/6 a week until his pension is assessed.

THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL GRANTS COMMITTEE.

The Special Grants Committee, set up by the Minister of Pensions, are entrusted with various powers, which include supplementing State pensions and separation allowances, and granting Special allowances in cases where pensions or separation allowances are not payable in the usual way. They also exercise certain judicial functions in connection with forfeiture of pensions and allowances and the determination of questions of fact in individual cases presenting difficulty, which are referred to them by the other Departments concerned. It has always been recognised that, however generous the flat-rate scales of pension and separation allowance might be, there would remain a number of cases where hardship must arise, and it is to obviate hardship and meet exceptional cases that the Special Grants Committee have been given wide discretionary powers.

Their work is divided into two main sections, supplementing pensions under the Part I. Regulations and supplementing separation allowances under the Part II. Regulations.

Part I. Regulations.

Supplementary pensions are granted by the Special Grants Committee to disabled men, widows or dependants in exceptional cases where the State pension is inadequate. The amounts which may be granted are, therefore, determined not by fixed rates, but according to the requirements of each individual case, subject to a maximum limit of 10/-, with an additional allowance, if there are children, of 2/6 for each child.

Special allowances are awarded in cases of exceptional hardship where no pension is payable under the Royal Warrant, but the death or disablement of the man is due to circumstances arising from service during the present war. These allowances are of an amount equivalent to the flat-rate scales of pension.

Education grants are given for children of deceased or disabled men in order that they may receive the same standard of education which their fathers would, in normal circumstances, have been able to provide for them.

Part II. Regulations.

The intention under the Part II. Regulations is to keep the home together while the man is away on active service and to provide for any sudden emergency, such as serious illness, which he would have been able to meet had he remained in civil life.

For this purpose supplementary separation allowances may be granted if there is disproportion between the present and pre-enlistment income of the household or the dependant after allowing for the saving due to the man's enlistment.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES.

Supplementary allowances are granted in respect of :—

Rent and other contractual obligations.

This allowance is limited to 12/- a week. If the obligations exceed 12/-, cases are referred to the Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Committee.

Childless wives and dependants unable to work.

An allowance not exceeding 4/- a week.

Disproportion between pre-war and present income.

In addition to any other supplement an allowance, not exceeding 10/- a week, may be granted to a wife or dependant if there is a serious discrepancy between her present income and her financial position before the war.

SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

In exceptional cases, where no separation allowance is payable by the Admiralty or War Office, Special separation allowances are granted under the Part II. Regulations in respect of :—

Second dependants.

A dependant, supported by the man prior to the War, who is ineligible for separation allowance on the ground only that it is being paid to a person with a prior claim, may receive a Special separation allowance which must not exceed the maximum payable to the dependant of a private soldier—i.e., 12/6 a week for

one dependant, 17/6 for two dependants, £1 1s. 0d. for three, and 2/- for each additional dependant. Similar provision is made for illegitimate children up to a limit of 5/- a week for each child.

Post-war dependence.

A Special separation allowance, equal to the usual rates of State separation allowance, may be granted to the parent or other dependant of an unmarried sailor or soldier if, owing to the death or incapacity of the breadwinner of the household, the responsibility for the support of the home would have fallen upon him had he remained in civil life.

Apprentices and Students.

A Special separation allowance, subject to the same limit, may be granted to a parent whose son, at the time of his enlistment, was undergoing a term of apprenticeship or special study, on the expiration of which he would have been in a position to make a substantial contribution which has now become necessary for the due upkeep of the home.

Temporary Guardians.

A small Special separation allowance may be paid to a person who takes charge of a man's home and children if his wife dies or becomes insane.

EMERGENCY GRANTS.

In addition, emergency grants are given to meet unavoidable extra expenses, such as serious illness, funeral charges, the cost of children's outfits on being sent to schools or homes, and allowances in maternity cases to provide for extra nourishment. To insure that assistance shall not be withheld in any case where a just claim is made, even though it may not come within the terms of any Regulation, the Special Grants Committee are empowered to award, by resolution, a supplementary or special separation allowance under an Omnibus Regulation.

ADVANCES.

Advances in respect of Pension or Separation Allowance may be made by the Special Grants Committee where there is delay in issue or an accidental interruption in payment.

The Officers' Section of the Special Grants Committee have power to assist certain exceptional cases of hardship and certain cases which do not come within the definitions of the Royal Warrant, by supplementing a State Pension where it is proved to be insufficient for the needs of the case, or by a temporary allowance where there is no pension.

They grant a supplementary allowance to a seriously disabled officer in respect of each of his children, the allowance not to exceed £24 per annum for each child.

They supplement a widow's pension provided that she does not altogether receive more than £150 per annum, and similarly a dependant's pension subject to a limit of £120 per annum.

Where no pension is payable, but where the death or disablement of the officer was not due to his own fault, and the application was not refused on account of the unworthiness of the applicant, they grant temporary allowances to a disabled officer not exceeding £90 per annum with not exceeding £20 per annum for

each child; to a widow not exceeding £75 per annum with not exceeding £20 per annum for each child; to a dependant not exceeding £50 per annum, or to two or more dependants £75 per annum.

In exceptional cases of emergency or temporary distress a single grant not to exceed £25 may be made to disabled officers, widows, etc., and where there is sometimes delay and difficulty in assessing a pension, advances not to exceed £10 a month may be made.

The training of widows and children for a profession is met by a grant which may not exceed £75, and for the purposes of giving children the education their fathers would have given them had they survived, assistance is given from the age of five by day school fees not to exceed £25 per annum, and in certain cases boarding school fees are allowed up to a cost of £50 per annum.

TRAINING OF WIDOWS AND DEPENDANTS OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Ministry have arranged for the training of the widows of officers and men in trades suitable to their capacities, while the Special Grants Committee have also arranged to financially make it possible for the dependants of officers and men to be trained.

The majority of war widows in receipt of minimum State Pensions or Alternative Pensions are eligible for training when the Ministry consider that the domestic needs of the applicant make a remunerative occupation desirable in her interest or in that of her children. Instruction is only given in such occupations that are likely to afford a reasonable chance of a permanent livelihood. More than half the training sanctioned to date has been for qualified Midwives; others, however, are Saleswomen in shops, Poultry Farmers, Concert Singers, and the Medical Profession.

CATALOGUE.

Kitchener House, 8, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park.

Examples of work done in Commercial Classes.

Stenography, book-keeping, typewriting, etc.

Examples of work done in Language Classes.

Spanish and French.

Examples of work done in Arts and Crafts Department.

Gilding, including frames, screens, mirrors, memorial tablets, etc.

Examples of gesso and lacquer work.

Screens, boxes, lamps, etc.

Examples of bookbinding.

Examples of wood-carving.

Examples of basket-work.

Examples of machine knitting.

Examples of cocoa fibre mats (loom weaving).

Cowen Home, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Photos of Cowen Home and Specimens of Boot Repairing.

Industrial Villages and Settlements for Partially Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Plans, etc.

The Prince of Wales's Hospital, Cardiff.

Photographs, etc.

Allen Technical Institute, Kendal.

Specimen soleing and heeling, riveted.

Repairer, Thomas Wiper; age, 34; 6th Dragoon Guards; previous occupation, postman; nature of disablement, paraplegia; period of training, 14 weeks.

Specimen soleing and heeling—hand-sewn and grafted soles.

William Lishman; age, 25; 7th Borderers; previous occupation, horseman; nature of disablement, amputation right leg; period of training, 14 weeks.

Pair of hand-sewn boots.

William Lishman; age, 25; 7th Borderers; previous occupation, horseman; nature of disablement, amputation right leg; period of training, 14 weeks.

Vale of Clwyd Rural Industries.

Reproductions of Old Welsh furniture.

Stick Crutch Fund.

Pair of Stick Crutches.

The Pilkington Special Hospital, St. Helens.

Specimen of left-hand writing.

County Borough of Croydon.

WAR PENSIONS LOCAL COMMITTEE AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Exhibit of work from the Disabled Soldiers' Class in Electrical Engineering (Electrical Installation and Maintenance work).

Specimens of jointing in cables and 'bus bars. Insulated joints and also work left uninsulated to show workmanship.

Pipe work for electric lighting circuits.

Wood casing work for electric lighting currents.

Complete charging board for the charging up of ignition or other batteries from high voltage lighting circuits.

King George Hospital, Stamford Street, S.E.

Section of Oral Surgery.

Artificial noses, ears, and facial masks, exhibited by Mr. Harry Brooks.

Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

Masks for Facial Wounds.

The Queen's Hospital, Frogna.

Surgical and Dental Treatment of Face and Jaw Injuries, illustrated by plaster casts and pastel drawings.

Artificial Limbs and Appliances.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Sir Charles Kenderdine, K.B.E., Chairman. (Director of Artificial Limb Supplies.)

Surgeon-General Sir W. H. Norman, K.C.B., R.N., D.G.M.A.

Surgeon-General Sir M. W. Russell, K.C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Surgeon-General Sir Wm. Macewen, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., R.N.

Colonel Sir Robert Jones, C.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

Colonel T. H. Openshaw, C.B., C.M.G., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Colonel J. Lynn Thomas, C.B., C.M.G.

Colonel C. W. Cathcart, F.R.C.S.

Colonel W. L. de Courcy Wheeler, F.R.C.S.

E. Muirhead Little, Esq., F.R.C.S.

D. Robinson, Esq., representing Munitions Inventions Department.

Michael Longridge, Esq., President, I.M.E.

F. G. Maguire, Esq.

H. E. Yarrow, Esq.

W. R. Grossmith, Esq., representing British Limbmakers' Association.

F. G. Ernst, Esq., representing British Limbmakers' Association.

REPRESENTING OVERSEAS DOMINIONS MEDICAL SERVICES.

Colonel Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., D.D.M.S., Canada.

Surgeon-General Sir N. R. Howse, V.C., K.C.B., F.R.C.S., D.M.S., A.I.F., Australia.

Lt.-Colonel E. N. Thornton, O.B.E., South Africa.

Lt.-Colonel H. T. D. Acland, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., New Zealand.

Sidney H. Goldsmid,

Hon. Secretary to Council.

PROVISIONAL PEG LEGS FOR ABOVE-KNEE AMPUTATION.

- 1 "Belgian Pylon" or provisional peg leg for above knee amputation, with pelvic bands as submitted by Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.
- 2 Ditto, for above knee amputation, submitted by Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff.
- 3 Ditto, for below knee amputation, submitted by Prince of Wales' Hospital.
- 4 Provisional arm for below elbow amputation, submitted by Prince of Wales' Hospital.
- 5 Provisional peg leg for above knee amputation, submitted by Pavilion Hospital, Brighton.
- 6 Ditto for below knee amputation, submitted by Pavilion Hospital, Brighton.

- 6A Provisional peg leg for below knee amputation, made by Lady Shiffner, Pavilion Hospital, Brighton.
- 7 "Broad Danson" provisional peg leg for above knee amputation, submitted by Alder Hey Military Hospital, Liverpool.
- 8 Ditto, for below knee amputation, submitted by Alder Hey Military Hospital, Liverpool.
- 9 Provisional peg leg for above knee amputation, submitted by the Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital, Belfast.
- 10 Ditto, for above knee amputation, submitted by the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital, Erskine House, Bishopston, Glasgow.
- 11 Adjustable peg leg for above knee amputation, submitted by "Edenhall" Limbless Hospital, Musselburgh.
- 12 Provisional peg leg, made by Mr. W. R. Grossmith, 110, Strand, W.C.
- 13 Ditto, with laced leather bucket, for above knee amputation, made by Messrs. M. Masters & Sons, 240, New Kent Road, S.E.
- 14 Ditto, made by the Pelham Surgical Instrument Co., Pelham Street, Nottingham.
- 15 Ditto, for above knee amputation, submitted by Australian General Hospital, Southall.
- 16 Ditto, for below knee amputation, submitted by Australian General Hospital.
- 17 Ditto, for above knee amputation, submitted by New Zealand General Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.
- 18 Ditto, for below knee amputation, submitted by New Zealand General Hospital.
- 19 Ditto, for "Symes" amputation, submitted by the New Zealand Hospital.
- 20 Ditto, made by Messrs. Anderson & Whitelaw, 11 and 12, Broad Street Corner, Birmingham.
- 21A "Princep" provisional peg leg, with knee joint and automatic lock, made by the Surgical Requisites Association, 17, Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
- 21B Peg leg (plaster), made by the Surgical Requisites Association.
- 21C Provisional peg leg, adjustable fibre cone, made by the Surgical Requisites Association.
- 22A Temporary limb for above knee (Svindt method), submitted by Lady Marjorie Dalrymple.
- 22B Ditto, for below knee amputation for long stumps (Svindt method), submitted by Lady Marjorie Dalrymple.
- 23 Provisional peg leg for below knee amputation, submitted by the Hove War Hospital Depot.

LIMBS FOR DISARTICULATION AT THE HIP AND VERY SHORT STUMPS.

- 24 Upper portion of leg made by Messrs. C. A. Blatchford, 90, Clapham Road, London, S.W.

- 25 Leg made by Mr. F. G. Ernst, 80 and 82, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.
- 26 Ditto, made by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee, Erskine House, Bishopston, near Glasgow.
- 27 Upper portion of leg made by Messrs. J. E. Hanger & Co., Ltd., Roehampton House, Roehampton, London, S.W.15.
- 28 Ditto, made by Messrs. J. F. Rowley, Ltd., Roehampton House, Roehampton.
- 29
- 30

LIMBS FOR ABOVE KNEE AMPUTATION.

- 31 Leg made by Messrs. Anderson & Whitelaw, 11 and 12, Broad Street Corner, Birmingham.
- 32 Ditto, with pelvic band, made by Messrs. C. A. Blatchford.
- 33 Ditto, by Mr. George Box, 144-146, Oxford Road, Manchester.
- 34 Ditto, by Mr. A. G. Campbell, 82, Great Victoria Street, Belfast.
- 35 Ditto, by Mr. F. H. Critchley, 21, Great George Square, Liverpool.
- 36 Ditto, by Mr. H. V. Duncan, 16, York Place, Baker Street, W.
- 37 Ditto, by Mr. F. G. Ernst.
- 38 Ditto, by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 39 Ditto, by the Essential Artificial Limb Company, 24, South Molton Street, London, W.
- 40 Ditto, by Mr. W. R. Grossmith.
- 41 Ditto, by Messrs. J. Gillingham & Sons, Prospect House, Chard.
- 42 Ditto (with combined peg), made by the Gella Artificial Leg Company, c/o Messrs. Allen & Hanbury, 48, Wigmore Street, W.
- 43 Ditto, by Messrs. J. E. Hanger & Co., Ltd.
- 44 Ditto, by the Pelham Surgical Instrument Company.
- 45 Ditto, by the Pillar Artificial Limb Company, 38, Royal Exchange, City Square, Leeds.
- 46 Ditto, by Messrs. J. F. Rowley, Ltd.
- 47 Ditto, by Messrs. Salt & Sons.
- 48 Ditto, by Messrs. R. G. Scotland & Co., Ltd.
- 49 Ditto, by Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, 124, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
- 50 Ditto, by Messrs. C. Salmon & Sons, Bryantwood Road Works, Holloway.
- 51 Ditto, by Messrs. J. J. Stubbs, City Road, Cardiff.
- 52 Ditto, by Messrs. Cuxson Gerrard & Co., 4, Livery Street, Birmingham.
- 53 Ditto, by Messrs. Fannin, 41, Grafton Street, Dublin.
- 54 Ditto, by Mr. W. F. Suter, "The Zeals," Chard.
- 55 Ditto, by Messrs. C. E. Gale Artificial Limb Co., 133, Hammersmith Road, London, S.W.
- 56 Ditto, by Messrs. M. Masters & Sons.

- 57 Leg made by the Marks Artificial Limb Co., per Mr. Barstow, "Birkin House," Franklin Mount, Harrogate.
- 58 Ditto, by the Hove War Hospital Depot.

LIMBS FOR BELOW KNEE AMPUTATION.

- 59 Leg made by Messrs. Anderson & Whitelaw.
- 60 Ditto, for through knee amputation, made by Messrs. C. A. Blatchford.
- 61 Ditto, made by Messrs. C. A. Blatchford.
- 62 Ditto, by Mr. George Box.
- 63 Ditto, by Mr. A. G. Campbell.
- 63A Ditto, by Mr. F. H. Critchley.
- 64 Ditto, by Mr. H. V. Duncan.
- 65 Ditto, by Messrs. Cuxson Gerrard & Co.
- 66 Ditto, by Mr. F. G. Ernst.
- 67 Leg for through knee amputation, made by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 68 Leg made by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 69 Ditto, by the Essential Artificial Limb Company.
- 70 Ditto, by Mr. W. R. Grossmith.
- 70A Ditto, by Messrs. J. Gillingham & Sons.
- 71 Ditto, by Messrs. C. E. Gale Artificial Limb Company.
- 72 Ditto, by Messrs. J. E. Hanger & Co., Ltd.
- 73 Ditto, by the Pelham Surgical Instrument Company.
- 74 Ditto, by Mr. Allen Pearce, 23, Charles Street, Cardiff.
- 75 Ditto by Messrs. the Pillar Artificial Leg Company.
- 76 Ditto, by Messrs. J. F. Rowley, Ltd.
- 77 Ditto, by Mr. W. Longmates, 19, Fawcett Road, Southsea.
- 78 Ditto, by Messrs. Masters & Sons.
- 79 Ditto, by the Marks Artificial Limb Company.
- 80 Ditto, by Messrs. Salt & Sons.
- 81 Ditto, by Messrs. Salmon & Sons.
- 82 Ditto, by Mr. W. F. Suter.
- 83 Ditto, by Messrs. R. G. Scotland & Co., Ltd.
- 84 Ditto, by Messrs. Smith & Sheppard.
- 85 Ditto by Messrs. J. J. Stubbs.

FOOT FOR "SYMES" AMPUTATION.

- 86 Foot made by Messrs. C. A. Blatchford.
- 87 Ditto, by Mr. George Box.
- 88 Ditto, by Mr. A. G. Campbell.
- 89 Ditto, by Messrs. Cuxson Gerrard & Co.
- 90 Ditto, by Mr. H. V. Duncan.
- 91 Ditto, by Mr. F. G. Ernst.
- 92 Ditto, by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 93 Foot with end bearing, made by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 94 Foot made by the Essential Artificial Limb Company.
- 94A Foot with end bearing, made by the Essential Artificial Limb Company.
- 95 Foot made by Mr. W. R. Grossmith.
- 96 Ditto, by Messrs. Gillingham & Sons.

- 97
- 98 Foot, made by Messrs. Douglas Longmates, 142, Manningham Lane, Bradford.
- 99 Ditto, by Messrs. M. Masters & Sons.
- 100 Ditto, by the Marks Artificial Limb Company.
- 101 Ditto, by the Pelham Surgical Instrument Company.
- 102 Ditto, by Mr. Allen Pearce.
- 103 Ditto, by Messrs. Salt & Sons.
- 104 Ditto, by Messrs. Salmon & Sons.
- 105 Ditto, by Messrs. R. G. Scotland.
- 106 Ditto, by Messrs. J. J. Stubbs.

PELVIC BANDS.

- 107 Pelvic band, made by Messrs. Anderson & Whitelaw.
- 108 Ditto, by Mr. F. G. Ernst.
- 109 Ditto, by the Essential Artificial Limb Company.
- 110 Ditto, by the Erskine Hospital Appliance Committee.
- 111 Single pelvic band made by Messrs. J. E. Hanger & Co.
- 112 Special pelvic band, made by Messrs. J. E. Hanger & Co.
- 113 Pelvic band, made by Messrs. R. G. Scotland & Co., Ltd.
- 114 Ditto, by Messrs. Smith & Sheppard.

ARMS.

ARMS MADE BY MESSRS. ANDERSON & WHITELOW.

- 115 Arm for through shoulder amputation.
- 116 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.
- 117 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.
- 118 Mechanical arm for above elbow amputation.
- 119 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.
- 120 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 121 Arm for below elbow amputation with eccentric joints.
- 122 Arm for below elbow amputation.
- 123 Worker's arm for below elbow amputation.
- 124 Arm for below elbow amputation.
- 125 Worker's arm for below elbow amputation.
- 126 Arm for through wrist amputation.

ARM MADE BY MR. A. C. ADAMS, ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, ROEHAMPTON.

- 127 Arm for above elbow amputation.

ARMS MADE BY MESSRS. C. A. BLATCHFORD.

- 128 Arm for through shoulder amputation.
- 129 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 130 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.
- 131 Mechanical arm for through elbow amputation.
- 132 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARMS MADE BY MR. F. G. ERNST.

- 133 Arm for through shoulder amputation.
- 134 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 135 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARMS MADE BY MESSRS. HOBBS' INVENTIONS, LIMITED, 76, BEDFORD HILL, BALHAM, S.W.

- 136 Arm for through shoulder amputation.
- 137 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.

- 138 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 139 Worker's arm for below elbow amputation.
- 140 Worker's arm for below elbow amputation.
- 141 Pronation arm for through wrist amputation.

ARMS MADE BY MESSRS. PROTHESIA, LIMITED,
49, GREEK STREET, LONDON, W.1.

- 142 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 143 Worker's arm for above elbow amputation.
- 144 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARM MADE BY MESSRS. SMITH & SHEPPARD.

- 145 Arm for above elbow amputation.

ARMS MADE BY MESSRS. GILLINGHAM & SONS.

- 146 Arm for above elbow amputation.
- 147 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARM MADE BY THE ERSKINE HOSPITAL APPLIANCE
COMMITTEE.

- 148 Arm for below elbow amputation.

THE CARNE ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY,
c/o ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, ROEHAMPTON, S.W.15.

- 149 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARM MADE BY MR. P. M. MACKAY,
41, DOUGHTY STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.

- 150 Arm for below elbow amputation.

MESSRS. T. & W. WILLIAMS,
GOITRE ROAD, DUNVANT, NR. SWANSEA.

- 151 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARM MADE BY THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE HOSPITAL.

- 152 Arm for below elbow amputation.

ARTIFICIAL HANDS.

- 153 Mechanical artificial hands, made by Messrs. Hobbs' Inventions, Ltd.
- 154 Section of mechanical hand, made by Messrs. Hobbs' Inventions, Ltd.
- 155 Artificial hand, made by Messrs. Prothesia, Ltd.
- 156 Ditto, by Mr. Jordan, 19, Dumbarton Road, Brixton Hill.
- 157

APPLIANCES FOR USE WITH ARTIFICIAL ARMS.

APPLIANCES MADE BY MESSRS. ANDERSON & WHITELAW.

- 158 Combined tool-holder and vice.
- 159 Spade appliance.
- 160 Long adaptor.
- 161 Clamp, to attach to spade, hoe, pick, etc.
- 162 Typewriting appliance.
- 163 Long hook.
- 164 "C" hook.

APPLIANCES MADE BY MESSRS. HOBBS' INVENTIONS, LTD.

- 165 Split hook.
- 166 Brush clip.

- 167 Vice. 169 Adaptor B.
168 170 Adaptor C.

APPLIANCES SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

- 171 Grip and brush.
172 Universal vice.
173 General farming appliance (large).
174 Ditto (small).

APPLIANCES MADE BY MR. A. C. ADAMS.

- 175 General appliance for axe, sledge-hammer, etc.
176 Typewriting appliance.
177 Adjustable pliers.
178 Writing appliance.
179 Envelope and paper holder.

APPLIANCE INVENTED BY MR. H. ROONEY, BELFAST.

- 180 Wrist plate.

NOTE.—A number of limbs are not completely finished, such as they would be supplied to the wearer, for the reason that they are required as "Sealed Samples" to show method of construction and the material employed.

BRITISH ORTHOPÆDIC SECTION.
CATALOGUE.

- 1 { Specimens of work done by patients.
 { Postcards of shops.
2 Arthro-dynamograph, and photograph showing same in use.
3 Sample panel grained mahogany.
4 Ditto, oak medium.
5 Ditto, oak pollard.
6 Ditto, marble.
7 Ditto, marble sienna.
8 Decorative panel.
9 Measuring blocks (shortening of leg).
10 Bedstead blocks.
11 Octave of piano keys.
12 Stationery rack.
13 Cribbage board.
14 Glass panel painting.
15 Glass decorations, R.A.M.C. Badge.
16 Ditto, A.S.C. badge.
17 Wood model tank.
18 Foot pieces for plaster.
19 Canvas shoes for operating theatre.
20 Leather collar and cuff sling.
21 Aprons.
22 Leg support as worn with calliper.
23 Double Thomas bed splint with double bars.
24 Thomas bed splint, single.
25 Knee flexion splint.
26 Jointer knee splint, with single extension to boot.
27 Ditto, with double extension to boot.
28 Abduction frame—Showing frame used in above case.
29 Bed arm splint.
30 Sinclair foot piece.

- 31 Single leg iron in making.
- 32 Metal joints in making.
- 33 Double Thomas splint, adjustable.
- 34 Pelvic support.
- 35 Goldthwaite's portable plaster frame.
- 36 Sapr. J. Otterson—Malunited fracture just below trochanter—osteotomy—on abduction frame.
- 37 Humerus extension splint
- 38 Duralumin metal arm splint in making.
- 39 Single Thomas hip splint.
- 40 Duralumin finger splint.
- 41 Double Thomas right leg abduction, adjustable.
- 42 Single Thomas bed splint.
- 43 One long and one short crab.
- 44 Shepherd's bush pattern knee.
- 45 Turner's knee.
- 46 Sinclair foot piece (metal).
- 47 Wilson's humerus extension.
- 48 Shepherd's bush pattern elbow.
- 49 Pte. F. Bevan—Abduction arm splint in case of lost head of humerus.
- 50 Photograph of stock splint making by patients in curvative workshops.
- 51 Modified Turner's knee splint for plaster.
- 52 MacIntyre's knee.
- 53 External angular (elbow).
- 54 Foot piece for Thomas' bed splint.
- 55 One long and one short club foot shoes.
- 56 One humerus abduction (non-adjustable).
- 57 Finger extension.
- 58 One set of cock-up wrist.
- 59 Hallux valgus.
- 60 Finger splints.
- 61 Set gutter splints 4 in. to 26 in.
- 62 Gutter splint in course of making.
- 63 Metal bed cradle.
- 64 Toe splints.
- 65 Supination irons, set of four.
- 66 Digitated duralumin hand splint.
- 67 One hand crab.
- 68 Whole hand splint without thumb abduction.
- 69 Whole hand splint with thumb abduction.
- 70 Humerus abduction (adjustable).
- 71 Finger flexion.
- 72 One Thomas's bed splint, with foot piece, stock pattern and attachment in place of foot block.
- 73 Walking calliper with thigh bucket in place of ring.
- 74 Elbow leather splint.
- 75 Knee cage without extension to heel.
- 76 Double leg iron with toe raising spring—cork-soled boot—boot with socket and T-strap for same.
- 77 Sapr. R. Douthwaite—Leather collar for fractured atlas.
- 78 Photograph, leather shop.

- 79 Thomas's arm splint with three modified forms.
- 80 Knee cage with extension to heel.
- 81 Thomas bed splint, in making.
- 82 Walking call per in making.
- 83 Whitman brace of phosphor bronze in making.
- 84 Moulded leather fore-arm and wrist splint in making.
- 85 Pair braces—phosphor bronze (flat foot).
- 86 Pte. P. Corcoran—Leather control splint for flail shoulder.
- 87 Photograph surgical boot mak ng shop
- 88 Blocked leather jacket on model.
- 89 Outside cork sole boot filler, with double socket for calliper.
- 90 Walking callipers.
- 91 Moulder leather elbow splint in making.
- 92 Blocked leather elbow cage for "frail elbow."
- 93 Trumpeter K. Foulds—Long knee cage with extensions to heel of boot.
- 94 Photograph of leather shop, covering and moulded leather work.
- 95 Single leg iron—T-strap—boot with socket.
- 96 Knee cage, made Duralumin, covered leather.
- 97 Blocked leather knee support with inside steel extension to heel.
- 98 Pte. Butler—Ulnar paralysis—before and after.
- 99 Pte. F. Ford—Malunited fracture of tibia—osteotomy—before and after.
- 100 Pte. F. Smart—Contracture of fingers—correction—before and after.
- 101 Sgt. A. Harris—Malunited fracture of tibia—osteoclasia—correction in splints—before and after.
- 102 Pte. C. Callagan—Drop hand and wrist following injuries.
- 103 A. B. A. Clench—Old Potts fracture—plated—before and after.
- 104 Pte. Snell—Cast shows wasting of intrinsic muscles of hand following low division of ulnar nerve.
- 105 Pens. W. Gottheimer—Flat feet.
- 106 Gnr. G. Burrows—Functional spasm of hand—two years after wound of shoulder.
- 107 Pte. J. Robinson—Equinus deformity of foot following shrapnel wound R. tarsus—division of plantar fascia—wrenching—before and after.
- 108 Pte. J. Scovell—Hallux valgus and rigidus—excision first metatarsal head—before and after.
- 109 Sapr. R. Oliver—Hallux valgus, with claw foot—excision first metatarsal head—division of extensor tendons.
- 110 Pte. Owen—Ununited fracture of radius, and division of ulnar nerve.
- 111 Pens. G. Groves—Ununited fracture of radius with false joint treated by excision—before and after.
- 112 Pte. J. Morgan—Malunited fracture lower third R. tibia and fibula—open operation—plating.
- 113 3rd A.M. F. Pearson—Congenital absence of both patellæ.
- 114 Sergt. W. Bradley—G.S.W. foot—equino varus.

- 115 Pens. L. King—G.S.W. deformity of knee—osteotomy and correction—before and after.
- 116 Pte. S. Cross—Malunited fracture tibia—before and after.
- 117 Pte. J. Metcalfe—Finger amputation after G.S.W. both hands.
- 118 2nd Lt. G. Allinson—Old deformity increased by burial in trench.
- 119 Pens. J. Hewitt—Malunited fracture of tibia and fibula—before and after.
- 120 L.-Cpl. Lenihan—Deformity due to shrapnel wound L. foot, corrected by operation.
- 121 Lieut. Bullock—Malunited fracture of femur—osteotomy—before and after.
- 122 Pte. Pearce—Pes cavus—before and after.
- 123 Pte. Chandler—Hallux flexus and rigidus—cuneiform osteotomy of first metatarsal—before and after.
- 124 Cast of foot of man 8 ft. 9 in. high, suffering from acromegaly.
- 125 Pte. E. Walters—Double claw foot—division plantar fascia—wrenching—excision of metatarsal heads—before and after.
- 126 Cast of hand of man 8ft. 9in. high suffering from acromegaly.
- 127 L.-Cpl. G. Ratcliffe—Spasmodic inversion of foot—before and after.
- 128 Gnr. J. Manders—Trench feet—extreme spasm—treated by operation—wrenching—plaster—before and after.
- 129 Rfn. J. Smith—Malunited fracture upper third of R. femur—treated by division and plating—before and after.
- 130 Pte. W. Brown—Ununited fracture (5 months) of radius and ulna, with division of ulnar nerve treated by bonegraft and suture of nerve—before and after.
- 131 Pens. G. Arnold—Case of ischæmic paralysis treated by gradual stretching with splints—before and after.
- 132 Pte. W. Lambert—Claw hand after lesion of median and ulnar nerves. Casts show recovery of voluntary movements after spint and electrical treatment.
- 133 Pte. Finch—Malunited fracture femur—osteotomy—before and after.
- 134 Sgt. F. Gillespie—G.S.W. both ankles—gross valgoid deformity—gradual correction in plaster.
- 135 Capt. Cecil—Malunited fracture middle of leg—osteotomy three inches below knee joint and correction of deformity.
- 136 L.-Cpl. A. Edwards—Type of "flat hand" in combined median and ulnar nerve lesion.
- 137 Sgt. E. Pearson—Shell wound of back—curvature—straightened on frame and on plaster—before and after.
- 138 Sac of aneurism of ulnar artery (specimen preserved in bottle).

- 139 Rfn. T. Wyatt—Potts fracture—correction by operation—before and after.
- 140 L.-Cpl. Bowley—Flail shoulder, following G.S.W.
- 141 Pte. T. Gee—Trench foot—amputations of unsatisfactory type—re-amputation—before and after.
- 142 Pte. A. Horn—Ankylosis knee—excision of joint—before and after.
- 143 Sgt. J. Borley—Potts fracture R. ankle—osteotomy and correction of deformity—before and after.
- 144 2nd Lt. Vickery—Fracture L. tibia and fibula due to fall 200 ft. Treatment : removal of prominent bone—astragalectomy—before and after.
- 145 Pte. W. Oswald—Ankylosis and flexion deformity with genu valgum, after G.S.W. Treated by excision—before and after.
- 146 Pte. T. Conway—Scoliosis and typhosis in patient with congenital torticollis of R. side—open tenotomy.
- 147 Sapr. R. Hanson—Ankylosis and flexion deformity of L. knee caused by G.S.W.—excision and correction of deformity.
- 148 Sgt. P. Whitehorn—Old Potts fracture—osteotomy of fibula and tibia followed by inversion of foot—before and after.
- 149 Pens. Williamson—G.S.W.—fracture tibia and fibula—ankylosis in equino valgus—wedge removed below internal malleolus—plaster. Three casts showing gradual correction of deformity.
- 150 Pte. Cooper—Old infantile paralysis—tenotomy of plantar fascia—wrenching—before and after.
- 151 Lieut. P. G. Sharp—Fracture scaphoid—excision—before and after.
- 152 Pte. J. Harrell—Valgus deformity of knee due to G.S.W.
- 153 Sgt. G. Holland—Malunited fracture of femur.
- 154 Dvr. Moore—Pes cavus—tenotomy and wrenching.
- 155 Pte. Hervren—Claw foot—before and after.
- 156 Pte. E. Reardon—Modified Symes amputation for deformity—before and after.
- 157 Cpl. F. Clackson—Malunited fracture of humerus.
- 158 Sapr. Haaman—Malunited fracture of both femurs—osteotomy and refracture—before and after.
- 159 Pte. W. Mead—Showing method of extension applied to compound fracture of tibia with Sinclair's footpiece.
- 160 Pte. W. Oswald—Showing treatment by excision of ankylosed knee in position of flexion and genu valgum.
- 161 C.S.M. W. Judd—Drop wrist due to G.S.W. upper arm and wrist.
- 162 Plinth for medical exercises.
- 163 Couch for massage and electrical treatment.
- 164 Photograph of charts showing motor points and sensory areas.
- 165 Apparatus for continuous administration of gas and oxygen
- 166 Abbott's plaster frame, made by patients.

- 167 Cast from life to show method of application of splints, by
Cpl. Wilde, R.A.M.C.
- 168 Balkan splint (lower third femur, etc.).
- 169 Sinclair's humerus splint for bed cases.
- 170 Working plan of Balkan splint.
- 171 Photos of patient in Balkan splint.
- 172 Working plan of Sinclair's humerus.
- 173 Photos of patient in Sinclair splint.
- 174 Pte. A. Wallace—Flexion deformity of L. hip and knee—
paralysis of hamstrings and leg muscle.
- 175 Pte. A. Wallace—Shows result after straightening in
Turner's splint.
- 176 Cpl. J. Hewitt—Showing treatment of malunited fracture
of tibia and fibula following G.S.W.
- 177 Pte. A. Wallace—Showing treatment by Turner's knee
splint of flexion deformity of L. hip and knee.
- 178 Gnr. A. Holland—G.S.W. arm, destruction of upper half
of humerus.
- 179 Gnr. A. Holland—Showing arm after skin graft. Can
now hold arm at right angles.
- 180 Pte. G. Hendrie—Wrist fixed in acute flexion and fracture
of carpal bones—result after wrenching and cock
up splints.
- 181 Pte. R. Elder—Loss of upper third L. humerus, outer two
inches of clavicle and glenoid cavity of scapula.
- 182 Pte. R. Elder—Four months later shows arm abducted in
plaster.
- 183 Pte. W. Fleet and Pte. E. Grinter—Two examples of
trophic changes due to lesion of median nerve.
- 184 Pte. S. Sparrow—Anæsthesia and scaly condition of skin
in median distribution due to lesion of that nerve.
- 185 Lieut. Usher—Pes cavus—metatarsalgia.
- 186 Pte. W. Lambert—"Claw hand"—lesion of median and
ulnar nerves—showing recovery of movements.
- 187 Pte. F. Wiley—Functional condition of limb following
G.S.W. head, and shell shock.
- 188 Pte. Horrell—Showing condition of finger nails and hand
due to G.S.W.L. wrist, fracture carpus.
- 189 Cpl. A. Lifford—"Simian hand"—complete lesion of
brachial plexus, arterio-venous aneurism.
- 190 Pte. H. Crothall—Showing trophic changes due to ulnar
nerve lesion.
- 191 Pte. C. Tibby—Gangrene of margin of flap in Symes
amputation—performed on limb where posterior
tibial artery had been tied.
- 192 Driver G. Berwick—Dry gangrene due to injury to brachial
plexus.
- 193 Pte. T. Smith—Showing results of treatment of spasmodic
inversion of feet following frostbite.
- 194 Case from Roehampton—Loss of toes due to frostbite.
- 195 Sgt. C. Chainey—Before and after re-amputation.

- 196 Pte. A. Overy—Showing treatment by Verrall's supination splint following G.S.W. L. forearm.
- 197 Pte. W. Lambert—Showing gradual correction in splints of claw hand, following lesion of median and ulnar nerves.
- 198 Sergt. A. Clacher—Musculo-spiral paralysis—suture impossible—before and after tendon transplantation.
- 199 Pte. A. Lotcho—Leather hessing splint to correct backward displacement of knee.
- 200 Pte. S. Curtis—Showing before and after excision of scar due to G.S.W.R. shoulder.
- 201 Pens. L. King—Ankylosis and deformity of knee due to G.S.W.—corrected by wedge osteotomy.
- 202 Pens. L. King—Showing result after operation.

The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless at Erskine, Bishopton, near Glasgow.

The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers owes its inception and the carrying out of the scheme to an eminent Glasgow surgeon who, convinced of the desirability of having suitable provision in Scotland for Limbless men, brought together a number of citizens, county people and professional men in Scotland, who, after having had the scheme explained to them, enthusiastically entertained the proposal and thereafter formed a Provisional Committee for carrying it into effect.

There were two primary objects involved. The first was the securing and equipment of a Hospital for the reception of the men, the second was the selecting, manufacture and standardisation of artificial limbs. The first of these was attained by the gift of Erskine House by one donor and four hundred acres of beautiful wooded demesne by another. The public very generously subscribed so that the alterations and equipment of the Mansion House and the building of an extension thereto were rapidly carried out. Erskine Hospital has accommodation for 400 patients and receives both preparatory and fitting cases.

THE ERSKINE LIMBS COMMITTEE : STANDARDISATION OF LIMBS.

The Erskine Limbs Committee, composed of Engineers and Surgeons, was formed to investigate the subject of Artificial Limbs, the former from the mechanical, the latter from the anatomical and physiological point of view. In selecting the type of artificial limbs for Erskine Hospital the Committee made a very thorough investigation and paid particular attention to the question of simplicity, durability and facility for repair, at the same time selecting a limb which should be comfortable to the wearer, and not too heavy.

From the point of view of manufacture and repair the Erskine Committee have introduced a method of standardisation which has proved highly successful. Not only does this method of standardisation enable the limbs to be manufactured with rapidity, but repairs can be much more easily and more economically effected as the various parts, such, for instance, as the steel joints,

are all interchangeable. The supply of artificial limbs to Erskine Hospital is undertaken by various engineering and shipbuilding establishments in the Clyde district, who have offered to undertake this work owing to the great demand for artificial limbs, and the firms which are so engaged have expressed their willingness to undertake the manufacture at the actual cost of production. The Committee have been supplying limbs and fitting them at the rate of 40 to 50 per week, and this can be increased as the occasion requires.

ERSKINE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

It was apparent that the best artificial limbs left much to be desired and that finality in that direction had not been reached. This was especially so with regard to the upper arm. Therefore it was desired to improve all apparatus pertaining to the limbless and to endeavour to introduce better mechanisms in place of limbs, tools for limbless arms, special fittings and contrivances for work benches, and all else which would facilitate work and recreation among the limbless. To this end it was hoped to institute a research laboratory, fully equipped and maintained, to which skilled artificers would be appointed, where suggestions would be considered, sifted, tried, and, if approved, carried into effect.

Such a laboratory has been opened at Erskine, and though not yet fully housed or endowed, has yet been able to do good work. One of the outcomes from that laboratory has been the evolution of a new pattern of provisional lower limb which has special features and marked adaptability. This may be seen at the Erskine Stand at the Exhibition.

THE ERSKINE WORKSHOPS.

The problem of the utility of the Limbless is not solved by supplying artificial limbs alone. The patients require to be taught the use of the artificial appliances provided, and they must be re-educated so that they may be able to employ their future to the utmost, not only for their own good, but also for the good of the community. To that end workshops have been provided and are being enlarged—so as to embrace both curative and vocational purposes.

LIST OF STANDARDISED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE BY ERSKINE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

LOWER LIMBS.

- 1 Hip joint.
- 2 Short thigh with pelvic band.
- 3 Thigh.
- 4 Bent knee.
- 5 Through knee.
- 6 Below knee.
- 7 Symes.
- 8 Symes with aluminium socket.

ARMS.

- 9 Amputation at shoulder.
- 10 Above elbow.
- 11 Below elbow.

-
- 12 Unfinished lower limb showing method of standardisation and construction.

- 13 Parts of lower limb, ready for assembling, showing method of standardisation and construction.
 - 14 Selection of standardised steel parts for artificial limbs.
- Series of 16 photographs showing artificial limb-making at Erskine Hospital.

FROM ERSKINE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Standardisation of Provisional Peg Leg of new pattern, consisting of Elliptical Pelvic Ring, Compressible Bucket, and Adjustable Peg Leg.

- 1 Erskine provisional limb—Peg leg complete.
- 2 Erskine provisional limb—With folding pin which can be manipulated by hand.
- 3 Erskine provisional limb—With knee joint movement, and which folds when seated.
- 4 Erskine provisional limb—Compressible bucket which may be transferred to ordinary standardised parts of permanent limb.
- 5 Erskine provisional limb—Detached parts of.
- 6 Erskine elliptical pelvic rings in set of eight.
- 7 Erskine compressed buckets in three lengths.
- 8 Foot pieces with and without springs.
- 9 Foot pieces, various sizes and forms.
- 10 Adjustable rest for stump when patient is undressed and washing or shaving.
- 11 Drawing of Erskine provisional limb.

ERSKINE HOUSE. WORKSHOPS EXHIBIT.

- 1 Carpentry Section—Woodcarving—Work of limbless men at Erskine House.
- 2 Bootmaking Section—Work done by limbless men from Erskine House.
- 3 Tailoring Section—Army kilts, as made by disabled men at Erskine House.
- 4 Basketry—Work done by limbless men at Erskine House.
- 5 Handwriting of left-handed boy after five weeks' training.
- 6 Drawing and letter produced by an armless man holding pencil in teeth.

Princess Louise's Hospital, School of Art, Brighton.

Training of Pensioned Soldiers in Signwriting and Lettering under the Royal Pensions Warrant.

EXAMPLES OF PRELIMINARY CLASS WORK.

Portfolio of exercises in alphabets.

Five portfolios of exercises in alphabets.

Large illuminated capitals.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Rudiments of heraldry.

Exercise in illuminating.

Panel, incised gold lettering.

Exercise in incised lettering, 1st stage.

Ditto, 2nd stage.

Ditto, completed.

Primary exercise in glass-painting.

Exercise in fascia lettering.

Exercise in lettering.

Queen Mary's Workshops,

Royal Pavilion General Military Hospital, Brighton.

* "*Hope Welcomes all who Enter Here.*"

These preliminary Training Classes for ex-Service disabled men were graciously provided by Her Majesty the Queen, and were opened on her behalf by the Viscountess Falmouth on August 9, 1916.

They are situated in the grounds of one of the largest Orthopædic Hospitals in this country, each patient having suffered amputation of one or more limbs.

The Classes have proved so advantageous and attractive to the men that they have been greatly extended. They have helped a large number to realise that "A maimed body does not mean a maimed mind," and have afforded over 1,200 men the opportunity of finding a new vocation, in addition to which their value as a recuperative measure cannot be over-estimated.

There are naturally many hindrances to the continuous pursuance of training at this stage, as the Patients come here for further medical treatment, but every effort is made to combine training with treatment, and the Workshops have proved over and over again their usefulness, especially in saving much valuable time when the more strenuous training is able to be undertaken.

The men are to a large extent handicapped; but it is a notable fact that, although there is no compulsion, a good number readily seize the opportunity afforded of making a fresh start in life, and take advantage of the training offered. There has never been any difficulty in keeping the Classes up to their full strength, which is equivalent to 25 per cent. of the Patients in the Hospital.

The problem of training soldiers and sailors who have lost one or more limbs is a difficult one, and in many cases it is only by a continuous personal effort that they are induced to realise the benefit to them of such training in after-life.

The Classes have frequently been the means of developing latent talents in pupils, the possession of which was quite unknown to them.

The chief endeavour in these Workshops has been to give men fresh ideas as to what their future careers may be, and to allow them to come and see for themselves what opportunities may be offered to them on their return to civil life.

The trades to which patients are given a first insight into are :—

Motor Mechanics,
Fitting and Turning,
Electrical Engineering,
Cinema Operating.

* H.M. the Queen's motto for the workshops.

Cabinet Making, Turnery, and Joinery,
 Boot and Shoe Repairing and Hand Making,
 Tailoring and Cutting Out,

And in connection with the School of Art. } Mechanical Draughtsmanship,
 Carving and Letter Cutting,
 Stained Glass Work,
 Designing, etc.

One of the most successful departments is that of Commercial Training.

This Section embraces a large number of subjects, the course consisting of Accountancy, Office Routine, Book-keeping, Speech Culture, etc.

A great proportion of the men taking up these studies are those with high amputations of the legs or arm cases, and much success has been attained by our system of teaching left-hand writing.

The endeavour has been to work upon previous knowledge gained in practical experience, then giving a course of training in the theory of the same business, oftentimes enabling a former tradesman's assistant—which position he could no longer fill—to become Secretary to a Managing Director, etc.

It has not been found possible to follow a syllabus, but the object has been to keep as close to a system as possible.

The second stage is offered to the Students on their proceeding to Roehampton for the fitting of their mechanical limb. They are then passed out to all parts of the Kingdom to be taken in hand by their local War Pensions Committees under the scheme formulated by the Ministry of Pensions.

Set of 5 frames, illustrating office routine for men who have lost an arm.

Framed notice, particulars of training offered.

Framed group, a group of students.

Framed group, a group of students—commercial class.

Board with specimens of metal turning and filing.

Board with specimens of metal turning and filing.

Board with specimens of electrical work.

One pair bellows illustrating training in five trades :—

Metal turning, woodwork, leather work, carving, polishing.

One carving of Queen Mary's Badge.

One Queen's Mary's Badge under glass cover.

Two small frames illustrating left hand writing.

Specimens of left-hand writing : Copy books as devised by Messrs. A. C. Cox and A. G. Baker, O.B.E., and issued by the Ministry of Pensions.

Several specimens of left hand writing.

One frame copy of design by one-armed man.

APPLIANCES MADE BY THE SURGICAL REQUISITES
 ASSOCIATION, ORTHOPÆDIC BRANCH, Q.M.N.G.,
 17, MULBERRY WALK, CHELSEA.

S.R.A. "Atkin" McIntyre.

S.R.A. "Atkin" adjustable interrupted McIntyre.

- S.R.A. "Atkin" interrupted leg splint.
- S.R.A. Limb straightener.
- S.R.A. Interrupted adjustable elbow upright.
- S.R.A. Interrupted adjustable elbow horizontal.
- S.R.A. Interrupted adjustable elbow horizontal with buckram fitting.
- S.R.A. Leg cradles.
- S.R.A. Interrupted "Liston."
- S.R.A. "Lake" Hand splint.
- S.R.A. "Lake" Spring foot splint.
- S.R.A. Jaw opener.
- S.R.A. Lazy tongs.
- S.R.A. Wired gooch.
- S.R.A. "Williams" Double Balkan Bed.
- S.R.A. "Marindin" Mattress Surgical bed attachment.
- S.R.A. Four Peg-legs.
- S.R.A. Waterproof cast papier maché splint finger extension.
- S.R.A. Waterproof cast papier maché splint, spring wrist drop—fingers extended—fingers free—thumb free.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, thumb extension.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, "Clayton" thumb abduction.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, artificial hand.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, hand.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, excised elbow.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, Colles fracture.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, "Acheson" shoulder.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, jaw.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, knee extension.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, knee flexible-sided.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, short "Rowntree" stump support.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, long "Rowntree" stump support.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, leg rigid.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, hinged foot drop with screw.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, "Potts" fracture
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, toe.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, Hallux valgus.
- S.R.A. Waterproof papier maché splint, "Banks" humerus.
- S.R.A. "Halle" day boot.
- S.R.A. Ward boot.
- S.R.A. Bed boot.
- S.R.A. Heelless bed boot.
- S.R.A. Gaiters.
- S.R.A. Glove for extending fingers.
- S.R.A. "Halle" glove for flexing fingers.
- S.R.A. "Vulcanite" cock up.
- S.R.A. Adjustable cock up.

S.R.A. Glove with springs.
 S.R.A. False hand.
 S.R.A. Wrist support.

THE P.M. STANDARD SPLINT ASSOCIATION.

By kind permission of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Model of protective case for disarticulation of terminal phalanx of thumb.
 Paper case to show accuracy of fit. Can be made for a bucket. This is cemented into a temporary peg, or used where a good fit is required in an artificial limb.
 Excision of knee case to enable patient to travel.
 Excision of elbow. Patient declined further operation and protective case was made.
 Cast for splint for giant foot.

By kind permission of the Military Hospital, Church Lane, Tooting.

Spasm of muscles supplied by left ulna nerve.
 Left ulna nerve paralysis.
 Right median and ulna nerve paralysis.
 Malunited fracture of left tibia with foot drop (before operation).
 "Congealed hand," following injury to thumb.
 Deformity of foot following gunshot wound and disease of tarsus.
 Deformity and areas of anæsthesia in complete internal popliteal paralysis.
 Drop foot and toes of external popliteal paralysis.
 Deformed trench foot (before operation).
 After amputation in the lower fourth of leg.
 Right musculo-spiral nerve paralysis.

*By kind permission of the Manor House Hospital,
 Golders Green.*

Splint for separation of fingers.

*By kind permission of Military Hospital, Millbank
 (Workrooms at 23, Bessborough Gardens).*

Thomas uplift with P.M. fitting.
 Splint for fractured metacarpal and phalanges.
 Splint for skeleton splint.
 Splint for metatarsal and phalanges.
 Long wrist drop.
 Short wrist drop.
 Spring wrist drop.
 For ulna paralysis.
 Single for ulna paralysis.
 Thomas lowlimb with P.M. fitting.
 Foot drop night shoe.
 For flexion of fingers.
 For extension of finger.
 Arm and shoulder abduction.
 Fractured jaw.

Summerdown Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne.

Basket Work, etc., made by Disabled Soldiers.

Nicholson and Lord, Walsall

Gramophone Cabinets made by Disabled Soldiers.

Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol.

- 1 pair of Army boots, soled, heeled and slugged (hand finished).
- 1 pair of men's shoes, soled and heeled (hand sewn).
- 1 pair of women's shoes, soled and heeled (machine sewn).
- 1 coat, 1 waistcoat, and 1 pair of trousers.
- 2 sets of account books and exercises in commercial arithmetic, business methods, etc.
- 2 similar sets, worked by men who have lost the use of their right hands.

Boot Repairing Class.

Paul, H. W. W., Lce.-Cpl., Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
 Peacock, J., Lce.-Cpl., Scots Guards.
 Bartlett, S. W., Pte., Dorset Regt.

Tailoring Class.

Griffiths, W. R., Private, Glos. Regt.
 Stacey, W. C., Private, Somerset Light Infantry.
 Dingsdale, W., Private, Black Watch.

Clerical Class.

James, G. E., Private, Glos. Regt.
 Gliddon, A. H., Lce.-Cpl., Labour Corps.
 Bateman, W. J., Private, Glos. Regt.
 Clark, B. W., Private, Glos. Regt. (Machine Gun Corps).

Eastbourne War Pensions Committee.

Photograph and Exhibits of Boot-repairing Class for discharged disabled men.

Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony.

Old oak table.

CANADA.

Canada Keeps Faith

*"We are the dead
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields."*—JOHN MCRAE.

In a democratic country war is a common undertaking entered upon by the will of its citizens and for a common good. It is just that the hardships of this war should be shared by all. The Military Service Act, with other legislation, permits Canada to put her whole strength in the field. Other laws provide advantages for lightening the burdens put by the war upon sailors, soldiers, and their dependants; it is with these laws and their workings that we are here concerned.

For convenience in description, the measures by which advantages are provided for fighting men and their dependants may be divided into those existing during naval or military service, and those coming into force after service.

During their service men are well-fed, well-clothed, and housed as well as may be. They receive instruction and training in the art of war. Much of their training will be of value to those who receive it when peace returns. In order that men serving may have opportunity for improving their powers, a Khaki University, "The University of Vimy Ridge," has been created in the Canadian Army.

During their service, Canadian soldiers receive pay, adequate for their needs, at the rate of one dollar and ten cents daily for themselves. If they assign fifteen dollars monthly of their pay to a necessitous dependant, that dependant receives each month a separation allowance of twenty-five dollars. If the assigned pay and separation allowance, together, are insufficient to maintain a soldier's dependants in decent comfort the Patriotic Fund supplies whatever amount may be lacking. The Patriotic Fund is a semi-official organisation receiving support from the Government and controlled by it. It has agents in every Canadian community. By them the dependants of men absent on service are periodically visited, and through them the Government makes certain that the family of no sailor or soldier is in want.

The service of a sailor or soldier may be ended either by death or by discharge. If a man dies, pension is provided for his dependants until they, too, die or become able to support themselves; also, means exist for helping dependants to become employable and to find employment. Sound men, discharged during the war, are usually allowed to leave the service in order to take up special work of public importance; there is no difficulty in dealing with them. It will be otherwise at the end of the war when navies and armies composed of sturdy men are disbanded; to place these men, promptly, in suitable positions in civil life will be an important and difficult function of the authorities controlling demobilisation. Disabled men are discharged soon after their unfitness for service becomes apparent.

The objects aimed at in caring for disabled men may be placed under five headings :

(1) Bodily or mental disability must be brought to a minimum, and be kept so, by all that medical and surgical skill and appliances can do.

(2) Men who require it must receive training in an occupation which they will be able to follow with advantage.

(3) Employment must be found for those who are without provision.

(4) Pension, proportionate to their disability, must be awarded to those whose persons have suffered damage.

(5) To secure effective realisation of these things it is necessary that control of them should be centralised in a special department of Government. That department must occupy, towards sailors, soldiers, and their dependants, the position filled by a trustee for his ward.

The Canadian Army Medical Corps has chosen its staff and selected its equipment at will. It lacks in nothing that professional knowledge or executive ability can supply. The Corps provides medical and surgical care for soldiers who are in need of it. That care is continued to men after discharge so long as it may be required, perhaps for years, by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. An essential part of the treatment received by a wounded man is the mental and physical training and exercise, given to him during convalescence; through it, his mind and body are made fit and ready for the uses of normal, peaceful occupation.

Limbs, splints, trusses, plates and all other artificial appliances are provided and maintained in repair for disabled men whenever the nature of a disability makes their use advisable. In order that artificial limbs and other appliances may be uniformly of the highest excellence, the Invalided Soldiers' Commission has established the type of appliances which the Government will supply, and operates a factory for their manufacture. Small repairs are obtained locally; large repairs and renewals are effected by sending appliances to a convenient repair centre. When it is advisable, two appliances are supplied in order that a disabled man may not be incapacitated by the breakage of an aid upon which he depends. The Invalided Soldiers' Commission directs over seventy Institutions and controls about seven thousand beds.

If it is apparent that a man will not be able advantageously to follow his former occupation when he returns to civil life, he is trained by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for a new employment before he is thrown upon his own resources. About ten per cent. of the Canadian disabled require training. Boards of Expert Vocational Advisors assist the man in selecting the occupations which they are to learn. A choice is made only after a careful consideration of a man's preference, of his capabilities, of his previous occupation, and of his injury; to some extent, the choice is influenced by the locality in which the man intends to live and by the occupation in which industrial surveys of the economic situation show opportunities for employment to be most favourable. In providing vocational training, the Commission makes full use of the facilities afforded by existing educational

bodies ; returned soldiers are in the class-rooms and workshops of most Canadian Universities and Technical Schools.

Positions in appropriate employment are found for many men before they leave the Institutions where they have been treated and trained. In order to provide support during the period which may elapse before employment is obtained, every Canadian veteran receives three months' post-discharge pay. Many men find employment through their own resources. Others are placed in positions through the activities of the Department of Soldiers' Aid Commissions. The means of finding employment furnished by these bodies is always open to former sailors and soldiers. Care is taken to place a disabled man only in a position which he can hold by his own merit. By careful training and by the selection of appropriate occupations it is nearly always possible to do so. Many disabled men are unable, efficiently, to perform work involving rapid or forceful movements ; they can only compete on equal terms with normal men, in occupations of a more or less sedentary nature. A large field is reserved to them by laws which give them the preference, other things being equal over all applicants for positions in Governmental employment.

Agriculture is incomparably the most extensive and the most valuable of Canadian industries. The Dominion offers land, guidance, and assistance in developing it to all who have served. Through the Soldiers' Land Settlement Commission a sailor or soldier may obtain a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the loan of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of implements, stock, and supplies with which to furnish his farm and maintain himself until his returns commence to come in. The main condition attached to the offer is that the veteran must use the land granted to him. Similar opportunities are provided by each of the Canadian provinces and by certain of their railroads. Canada makes these offers not only to her own men but to their comrades in arms from the old country. Inquiries from soldiers still serving, and applications from those who have been discharged, indicate that many men will take up land.

Canadian pensions are moneys paid in consequence of personal detriments incurred by sailors and soldiers, during their service. The object of a pension is to secure a satisfactory standard of subsistence to a member of the Canadian forces who has suffered, and to those dependent on him for support. If a man dies, forty dollars monthly are provided for his widow, and eight dollars for each of his children—sixteen dollars if they are orphans. Adequate sums are also provided for dependent parents, brothers, and sisters. A widow's pension ceases on her remarriage, when she receives a gratuity of one year's pension in advance. Children's pensions continue until boys are sixteen and girls seventeen years of age ; if a child shows special promise, pension may be continued as an educational allowance.

An injured man's pension varies in amount with the extent of the disability for which it is awarded. A totally disabled man has right to a pension of fifty dollars monthly. If he is married he receives an additional eight dollars monthly for his wife and for each of his children ; also, if his disability necessitates constant assistance, he may be given a monthly attendance allow-

ance of not more than twenty-five dollars. A man whose disability is less than total (one hundred per cent.) receives a percentage of the total disability pension equivalent to the percentage of disability existing in him. For example, a totally disabled man receives fifty dollars each month and certain allowances; a man twenty-five per cent. disabled receives one-quarter as much. Pensions, paid monthly in advance, are being distributed for about twenty thousand persons; it is estimated that the cost of these pensions for the coming year will be about fifteen million dollars.

The Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada has exclusive jurisdiction over all matters connected with the distribution of pensions. Its head office is in Ottawa. It has branch offices in every important Canadian town and in London, England. Through its branches, the Board visits every pensioner yearly at least, in order to make certain that the pension is adequate, that it is being properly expended, and that the pensioner is receiving every assistance which the circumstances merit. The British branch of the Board is at 103, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is a central controlling body. At its head is a Minister. He has the direction of all activities connected with the rehabilitation of returning men, with the exception, in part, of medical and surgical treatment, and of land settlement; the Canadian Army Medical Corps, which gives treatment to soldiers during their service, is under the Ministry of Militia, and the Land Settlement Commission is attached to the Minister of the Interior. The Department of Civil Re-establishment keeps in close and constant touch with discharged men both individually and through their representative societies, such as the Great War Veterans' Association. The Department gladly answers inquiries concerning matter connected with its responsibilities; letters should be addressed to the Department of Civil Re-establishment, Ottawa, Canada. By means of lectures, cinemas, newspaper articles, and publications such as "Reconstruction," the Department makes certain that the methods by which former sailors and soldiers are returned to civil life are well and widely understood. Through the Soldiers' Welcome Societies—they exist in every village—returning soldiers are met when they arrive. Each man is welcomed, and the appreciation which his fellow-townsmen feel for the service he has given is made evident to him.

In Canada, the Minister of Militia is responsible to the people for all things affecting soldiers during their service; the Minister of Marine is similarly responsible for sailors. The Minister of Civil Re-establishment is responsible for properly enabling discharged sailors and soldiers to regain self-supporting positions in civil life. These Ministers do much themselves; but a most important part of their work is to direct and co-ordinate the efforts both of official bodies and of the many semi-official, and countless unofficial organisations through which national goodwill everywhere and always strives to help those who serve. This work of co-ordination is especially the function of the Minister of Civil Re-establishment.

The organisation created to deal with problems connected with the rehabilitation of returning sailors and soldiers is comprehen-

sive and efficient. It is very certain that much of it will be maintained after all the members of the Canadian forces have, once again, become ordinary citizens. Some of the sanatoria and convalescent homes will necessarily be used for broken fighting men who have no homes of their own, or require constant institutional treatment; the remainder will become public institutions devoted to the service of the community at large. In the same way, the machinery by which disabled soldiers are trained for appropriate occupations will be used in rehabilitating workmen and workwomen who have been disabled by industrial accidents.

EXHIBITS FROM CANADIAN HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

FROM GRANVILLE CANADIAN SPECIAL HOSPITAL, BUXTON.

CARPENTRY DEPT.

Instrument cabinet, white enamelled, with plate glass shelves.
Ward medicine cupboard.
Bedside table.
Smoker's wall cabinet, polished mahogany with carved panels.
Revolving bookcase, fumed oak.
Tea tray.
Step chair, combined stair and step ladder.
Bedside locker.
Massage stool, cushioned for arm.
Massage stool, adjustable.
Bed rest.
Sailing model of yacht.
Coal box.
Flower table.
Toy ambulance.
Filing cabinet.
Newspaper rack.

MECHANICAL DEPT.

Instrument table, aseptic, metallic, white enamelled.
Dressing wagon, metallic, white enamelled, plate glass shelves.
Surgical instrument table.
Dinner wagon, hot water jacket, metallic.
Bed table, adjustable.
Hot water serving tray.
Specimens of metallic splints.
Specimens of machine work.
Metallic massage plinth.
Specimens of cooking utensils.
Irrigator stand.
Miscellaneous articles.

WOOD-CARVING AND FRETWORK DEPT.

Corner cupboard, carved panels, fumed oak.
Inlaid chess boards.

Inlaid cribbage boards.
 Cigar box, carved mahogany.
 Glove box, carved mahogany.
 Specimens of fretwork.
 Trinket box, carved walnut.
 Spill holder, inlaid.
 Trinket box, inlaid.
 Fire screen, inlaid.
 Carved oak writing desk.

PRINTING DEPT.

Specimens of jobbing work.
 Hospital forms.
 Evolution of "Hospital News."

SADDLERY AND SURGICAL BOOTMAKING DEPT.

Specimens of leather cushioned splints.
 Specimens of surgical boots.
 Specimens of peg legs.

PAINTING DEPT.

Specimens of hand-made oilcloth.

CIGARETTE-MAKING DEPT.

Specimens of "Granville" cigarettes.

FANCY-WORK DEPT.

Specimens of needlework, embroidery, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPT.

Specimens of enlarged photographs showing patients at work, machinery, etc.

FROM MOORE BARRACKS CANADIAN HOSPITAL, SHORNCLIFFE.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Small-shot in knee joint, Stereoscopic to be viewed with
 Major Pirie's Stereoscope—See Exhibit No. 74.
 Elbow joint with many pieces of shrapnel present. Stereo-
 scopic.
 Shoulder joint with fractured humerus and large piece of
 shrapnel.
 Gunshot fracture of tibia and fibula.
 Normal chest for comparison with No. 66.
 Tuberculosis of Lungs.
 Gunshot fracture of Ulna.

LOCALISING SCALES.

(Made at the X-Ray Course of Instruction.)

Scale made by Capt. Swindon.

" " " Coghlin.

" " " Duxbury.

" " " Sills.

Capt. Oram's Chart modified by Capt. Sills.

Model of Major Pirie's localiser.

Major Pirie's Stereoscope, for use with exhibits No. 61
 and 62.

Telephone bullet detector made at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital in France. This apparatus is made on the principle of a Hugh's balance. It reveals the presence of a bullet at a depth of two inches by a characteristic sound heard in the telephone.

Apparatus for localising a foreign body in the eye.

Model to illustrate Sweet's method of localising a foreign body in the eye.

FROM DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, TAPLOW.

A series of some half-dozen cases of Gunshot Wound of Chest, with outlines of chest wall; and radiograms, showing deformity due to injury and improvement on special physical exercises.

Demonstration of an apparatus for the continuous administration of oxygen. The amount given each minute can be accurately controlled so that the maximum physiological effect is obtained without waste of oxygen.

Demonstration by photographs and skiagrams of an operation for Hallux Valgus in which the deformity is overcome by the removal of a wedge of bone.

Some half-dozen plaster casts of deformities following nerve lesions.

FROM ONTARIO MILITARY HOSPITAL, ORPINGTON.

Twenty-four paintings (oil and water colour), descriptive of War wounds and injuries.

Forty-eight colour photographs of War wounds, etc.

Twenty-four plain photographs of same.

Ten wax models of face wounds.

Twenty-four plaster casts of orthopædic conditions.

Captain Taylor's apparatus for Water Tight closure treatment of wounds.

EXHIBITS SENT FROM CANADA BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

MONTREAL EXHIBIT.

Desk.

Umbrella stand.

Repaired boots—(14 samples).

Art metal work—(15 articles).

DENTAL MECHANICS.

Spliced plate—New plate—Aluminium casting—Bridge work—Platinum filling—Gold crown.

Wood pattern for cast-iron plumber block.

Wood pattern for cast-iron cap for hanging bracket.

Wood pattern for hexagonal bar with flanges.

Wood pattern for cast-iron wall bracket.
 Wood pattern for cast-iron hanging bracket.
 Wood pattern for cast-iron plate.
 Wood pattern for cast-iron link.
 Wood pattern for cast-iron bearing.
 Wood pattern and core box for cast-iron elbow pipe.
 Wood pattern for cast-iron wall bracket.
 Tie holder.
 Candlestick.
 Candlestick.
 Bath-towel ring.
 Electric light stand.
 Swinging photo stand.
 Twenty-seven samples of machine work.
 Rocking chair.
 Folding card table.
 Magazine rack.
 Portfolio of mechanical drawings.
 Bed tray.
 Eight basket trays.
 Twelve baskets.
 Inlaid box.
 Gramophone cabinet.
 Three model bedside looms (small).
 Model bedside loom (large)
 Music cabinet.
 Telephone table and stool.
 Bedside table.

ST. AGATHE EXHIBIT.

(Work of Tubercular Patients.)

Five table covers.	Beaded belt.
Tray.	Cribbage board.
Two baskets.	Model pliers.
Scarf.	Spool.
Two hand bags.	Five baskets.
Tie.	

WINNIPEG EXHIBIT.

Model roof.
 Map from Civil Service class.
 Plan of a house from "Arts and Crafts."
 Lot of mechanical drawings.
 Detail of porch.
 Plan of a dog-legged stair-case.
 Design of brick fireplace.
 Four signs from card and sign class.
 Sixteen show cards from card and sign class.
 Sample lot of work from commercial class.
 Four wood carvings.

Forty-seven framed drawings.
 Sample of stained and polished woodwork.
 Sample of polished wood.
 Model staircase.
 Chair.
 Two book-cases.
 Hammered iron gate and posts.
 Hammered iron bob-sleighs.
 Three samples machine-shop work.
 Two letter-racks.
 Stool.
 Lock boxes.
 Tie back.

QUEBEC EXHIBIT.

Tea tray.	Book rack.
Lady's work basket.	Flower pot stand.
Collar box.	

BEDSIDE OCCUPATIONAL WORK—MONTREAL.

Black and steel necklet.	Zellon hat.
Grey and steel necklet.	Basket.
Thirteen specimens	Pink scarf.
weaving.	Macramé bag.
Green silk bag.	Green scarf.
Stencil.	Basket.
Netted bag.	Table runner.
Embroidery.	Two yellow scarves.
Leather work.	Three green bags.
Cut leather mat.	Chipped carved box.
Black and gold chain.	Tooled leather case.
Blotter.	Tooled book cover.
Blue bead chain.	Tooled penwiper.
Model loom with weav-	Stencil.
ing.	Embroidery.
Embroidery.	Blue hat flowers.
Raffia bonnet.	White hat.
Pink bag.	Blue hat fruit.
Bead bag.	Embroidery.
Card-woven bag.	

AUSTRALIA.

- I. *Pensions.* Résumé of the Commonwealth War Pensions Act 1914-1916.
- (a) Amounts.
- (b) Payments.
- II. *Treatment and Training.* Here and in Australia.
- III. *Repatriation.* Résumé of Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1917.
- (a) Registration.
- (b) Provision for :—(1) The well and capable.
(2) The partially disabled.
(3) The permanently disabled.
- (c) Land Settlement.
- (d) Contingent employment.
- (e) Administration. (1) Central.
(2) State.
(3) Local.

For Table showing Scheme for I.—Pensions see page 78.

To prevent injustice from proportioning pensions simply according to rank in an army where rank is no real test of pre-war position and earnings, the pensions for other than Privates are graded as follows :—

Daily Pay.	Rate of Pension.	Daily Pay.	Rate of Pension.	Daily Pay.	Rate of Pension.
And under	Per fort.	And under	Per fort.	And under	Per fort.
6/-	60/-	11/6	71/-	30/-	95/-
7/-	62/-	12/-	72/-	37/6	105/-
9/-	66/-	13/-	74/-	45/-	115/-
10/-	68/-	17/6	80/-	50/-	120/-
10/6	69/-	22/6	85/-	and over }	

Thus, if two brothers, one a Private on 6/- per day, the other a Colonel on 50s. per day, were discharged with the same disability, the one would receive 30/-, the other 60/- per fortnight; that is, half the pension, though one-eighth the pay.

Some 90,000 pensions have already been granted at a cost of over £2,500,000.

(b) *Payments.*

Pensions are paid fortnightly through the Post Office to person or order. They cannot be sold or assigned, or taken in settlement of claims. In exceptional cases where the incapacity is not more than one-half, a lump sum may be paid in lieu. They are forfeited to the individual during imprisonment.

There are three forms of application obtainable at Post Offices, or from Clerks of Petty Sessions who act as Registrars :—

- (x) For dependants under sixteen.
- (y) For dependants over sixteen.
- (z) For incapacitated members.

There is a Deputy Commissioner in each State and one in London, who have power to act subject to rulings from Headquarters, and who give full information. In London, a staff of

Class of Pensioner.	Grounds on which Pensions are granted.	Amount of Pension Based on Regtl. pay, Private 6s. per diem.	Duration of Pension.
Discharged incapacitated Members of the Forces	On account of incapacity	Full incapacity—60s. per fortnight max. $\frac{3}{4}$ incap. 45s. p.f. max. $\frac{1}{2}$ incap. 30s. p.f. max. $\frac{1}{3}$ incap. 20s. p.f. max. $\frac{1}{4}$ incap. 15s. p.f. min.	Amputation cases receive the maximum for first six months, thereafter three-quarters of max. rate indefinitely. Loss of two limbs or total blindness, the maximum is paid indefinitely.
Wife or unofficial wife if recognised as such	On account of relationship	50% of above amounts	Loss of fingers and toes—pensions paid on a percentage basis (see ruling 31).
Child or children—ex nuptial child or children	Do.	20s. p.f. 1st child, 15s. p.f. 2nd child, 10s. p.f. for each subsequent child. Children's pensions expire when they attain the age of 16, provided M.F.'s pension is still being paid If pension is granted just before child attains the age of 16, it may run for two years from the next pension Thursday, Provided M.F.'s pension is still being paid. The 2nd child's pension is increased likewise other children, when the eldest child's pension expires	Shortening of leg caused through wounds in action—pensions granted on a percentage basis (ruling 38) $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of maximum granted indefinitely. Pensioners suffering from G.S.W. and sickness are reviewed each six months, and their pensions are subject to increase or reduction according to Medical Report and the decision of the Dep. Comm. of Pensions. In cases where M.F. requires special attendance, it is left to the discretion of the Dep. Comm. of Pensions to grant an additional allowance of £1 p.f. under Sec. 8, para 5.
Father and Mother	On proof of dependence only	Pensions paid according to dependence 12 months prior to enlistment, amount not to exceed that of a wife's pension	Subject to review with M.F.'s claim.
Grandfather, Grandmother, Foster-mother, Brother, Sister, Adopted Child, Mother-in-law, Step-father, Step-Mother	Do.	Do.	Two years only and provided M.F.'s claim is still being paid.

NOTE.—Should Pensioner die and his death be attributed to the results of Warlike Operations, the Widow receives Widow's pension, viz., £2 per fortnight—children's pensions are also increased.

Should Pensioner die and his death cannot be attributed to the results of Warlike Operations, the Widow's pension continues at the present rate, likewise her children's award. Children's pensions expire at the age of 16.

fourteen can determine two hundred and fifty cases a week. It is practicable for a man presenting the necessary statutory evidence to receive his pension in twenty-four hours. Widows receive payment inside thirty-six hours, and under no circumstances have dependants to wait more than ten days for determination of their pension. Cases not applying in person are completed by correspondence.

II.—TREATMENT AND TRAINING.

All soldiers requiring further treatment or training—except those waiting for artificial limbs—are sent back to Australia. Pending arrangements there, these latter are temporarily attended to at No. 3 Australian Auxiliary Hospital, Southall, where the necessary Workshops, etc., have been established, the total cost being defrayed by the Australian Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Some of their work is on exhibition, but it has been found, unfortunately, impossible to obtain exhibits from Australia.

III.—REPATRIATION.

Repatriation takes in Australia the place occupied by Restoration in England. There is no definite Alternative Pension, but Deputy Commissioners have the power to modify indeterminate pensions in proportion to varying earning capacity. A large amount of restorative work has already been done in Australia by individuals, Societies, and Corporations, but all such are now consolidated and co-ordinated under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act.

Briefly the provisions of this Act are as follows:—

(a) *Registration.*

Prior to return if possible, soldiers enter their aptitudes, wishes and requirements upon a Registration Card.

- (b) 1. *For the well and capable*, each State has a Board which secures absorption into former employment, or fresh employment through Local Labour Bureaus, in co-operation with existing bodies.
2. *For the partially disabled*, this Board also provides curative workshops attached to the Military Hospitals, opens Government institutions for purposes of advanced training, and subsidises private firms against any loss arising from differences between earning power and approved wages. It also enables apprentices to fulfil their indentures.
3. *For the permanently disabled*, the Board provides the necessary care and attention, either in subsidised private houses, or in hostels or established homes, with sanatoria for tubercular cases, and Central and Branch Depots for the manufacture of artificial limbs.

(c) *Land Settlement.*

Special provisions are made for land settlement. Already 40,000 applications have been received. Each State Government provides its own amounts and kinds of land and offers its own special attractions, particulars of which can be obtained from each State Commissioner. It also provides

training farms, part-paid by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government advances £500 to each settler (£750 for Wheat Growers) under specified conditions. For small holders (ten acres or so) where the settler's own labour should produce quick returns, the Government guarantees a market, and the handling and sale of produce.

(d) *Contingent Employment.*

To carry on until suitably placed, contingent employment is provided either in the direction of natural resources (such as Forestry), or of establishing new industries. In urban districts housing is to be helped by liberal loans advanced through existing agencies.

(e) *Administration.*

To carry out the purposes of the Act there are :—

1. *A Minister for Repatriation assisted by an Honorary Commission* of seven members, to draw up the necessary regulations and supervise generally.
2. *A similar Board in each State*, under a Chief Executive Officer, to deal with and control questions of employment, training, disabilities, settlement, etc.
3. *Local Committees* (on which returned soldiers are to be members) to act as local agents, to advise when called upon to find openings for employment, and to form a complete network of labour organisations working in the interest of returned soldiers.

Work done by Disabled Soldiers at Australian Hospitals and Command Depots,

SOUTHALL.

Dresser.	1 office table.
2 stools.	1 ladder.
1 little stool.	2 switch boards.
1 large table (afternoon tea)	1 lamp board.
1 small table (afternoon tea).	1 box boots.
9 photographs of workshops.	

Needlework.

Pte. Langgaarde—Peacock cushion cover.
 Pte. Johnstone—Bead Necklaces (4).
 Pte. Ricketts—Set 3 mats; flags (1).
 Pte. Bortsel—Beads (1); cotton mats (1 set).
 Pte. Barham—Australian cushion cover.

HAREFIELD.

Pte. Criss—Australia, in frame.
 Pte. Dihin—Australia.
 Ward 26—Belt, “France.”
 Pte. Robertson, 52nd Batt., Ward 1—Worked mat, “Wattle.”
 Pte. T. Colling—Flowers on satin.
 Lce.-Cpl. F. S. Hanton—Cushion cover (flowers).
 Ward 29—Belt, “Harefield.”
 Sgt. Ottewill, 18th Batt.—Cushion cover (pink).

Spr. MacKay—Australian Coat of Arms.
Pte. T. Colling—Cushion cover (daffodils).
3 framed photographs.

NO. 3 COMMAND DEPOT, HURDCOTT.

1 medicine chest.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 combination bedside locker.
1 Australian rising sun frame.

NEW ZEALAND.

What New Zealand does for the Disabled Soldier.

I.

New Zealand, in common with other Overseas Dominions, has hitherto had comparatively little experience in the problem of the after-care of disabled soldiers.

In previous campaigns in which New Zealand has taken part, viz., the Maori Wars of 1840-1868 and South Africa, 1899-1902, the number of disabled soldiers was so comparatively small that special provision, such as has now been made, was considered unnecessary. The Government has, however, always acted generously towards those men who have suffered for their country, and provided not only pensions on a fairly high scale, but has also made grants of land to those desirous of settling down and cultivating it.

But, while approximately 1% of the population of New Zealand bore arms in the South African Campaign, the man-power already supplied from the Dominion to fight in the various theatres of this great war has already reached 10% of the total population. It will, therefore, be seen that New Zealand's effort to help the Mother Country and her Allies has not been exceeded by any other Overseas Dominion, and, as its casualties are in proportion to the number of troops engaged, the magnitude of the problem of the after-care of the disabled soldier in New Zealand is, in proportion to the population, second only to that of the United Kingdom.

II.

The Government and the people of New Zealand have resolved that everything possible shall be done for our soldiers who are disabled in this war, and legislation has been passed by Parliament to provide pensions on a liberal scale, not only for the disabled soldier himself, but also for his dependants. Employers of labour and Labour Unions have agreed to co-operate with the Government to afford facilities for every disabled soldier to obtain remunerative employment, and, if necessary, to re-educate him for a new vocation, in order that he may improve his pre-war earning capacity and become a valuable asset to the State.

III.

It can safely be said that in no country in the world is better provision made for the disabled soldier than in New Zealand. All that remains to be done to ensure success is individual effort on the part of the men themselves, and in this respect the results are most satisfactory. Our disabled soldiers are, almost without exception, keen to devote their spare time in hospital to study or practical training for their future careers in New Zealand. They want neither pity nor sympathy from anyone, but merely ask that they be afforded facilities for overcoming their disabilities as wage-earners. Such facilities New Zealand is affording, and the men are sufficiently alive to their responsibilities to themselves and their dependants to take full advantage of them.

IV.

The policy adopted by New Zealand in regard to the after-care of disabled soldiers provides for :

- (a) Government assistance to obtain employment.
- (b) Co-operation by the Government, Labour Unions, and Employers to provide for vocational training where necessary.
- (c) Facilities for taking up land where the soldier wishes to become a farmer.
- (d) Pensions for both man and wife in the case of disabled soldiers ; such pensions, when fixed, not to be affected by increased earning power on the part of the soldier.

V.

To give effect to the Government's policy, the history of the New Zealand soldier, from the time he is admitted to hospital in this country up to the time he is restored to civil life, is as follows :—

An Officer, appointed as Officer-in-Charge Disabled Soldiers' Department, visits the man while in Hospital and ascertains his wishes in regard to his future employment on discharge from the Army. The Medical Officer in charge is consulted and asked to give his opinion as to whether the individual concerned will be able to follow the vocation he selects. When the man's future vocation is decided he is registered for admission to a school or workshop, and, while still in bed, is given technical books to study in order that he may occupy his spare time by preparing himself for his future career. It is considered that by this means his mental condition is improved and that study under these conditions is not only curative occupation, but it causes the patient to minimise his disability, and makes him keen and ambitious regarding his future career.

VI.

When the man is certified by the medical officer as fit to receive practical training in the vocation he intends to follow on discharge, he attends a special instructional class held in the vicinity of the hospital ; the hours of attendance being from 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m., after which hours he is free to spend his leisure as he wishes. In a great many cases pupils continue, after school hours, to devote a great deal of their spare time to work and private study. The subjects taught are :—

Commercial Subjects.	Typewriting.
Shorthand.	Elementary Engineering.
Wool-classing.	Carpentry.
Bootmaking.	Motor Engineering.
Cabinet-making.	Artificial Limb Manufacture.
Motor-driving.	Poultry Farming.
Agriculture.	Etc., Etc.
Bookkeeping.	

VII.

After the man has been through a preliminary course of training at the school attached to the Hospital, he is sent to a factory or commercial firm in the United Kingdom for six months, during

which time he works as an ordinary employé in order to gain practical experience in the particular industry or profession he has selected, and while there his progress and conduct are reported upon monthly. The reports received from employers have been exceptionally good regarding the keenness, intelligence and conduct of the men and the progress made by them.

It has not been found possible to provide for every disabled soldier to receive training in England previous to his return to New Zealand; therefore, only those who, by reason of the nature of their disability, are retained in this country for long periods, are allowed to receive six months' training before returning to their homes, but every disabled soldier, whether he has received preliminary training or not, is afforded special facilities to obtain employment or to be re-educated, if necessary, on arrival in New Zealand.

VIII.

Every disabled soldier, on his evacuation to New Zealand, after he has undergone six months' practical training in a workshop in England, has forwarded with him to the Dominion particulars of the amount of training he has been through and of the standard of efficiency to which he has attained.

IX.

On his arrival in the Dominion he is discharged on pension, and is then dealt with by the New Zealand Discharged Soldiers' Department, which has been established by the New Zealand Government to look after the interests of all discharged soldiers. This Department undertakes to assist him to obtain employment and to give him re-educational training if necessary.

X.

In the case of a man to be re-educated for a new vocation, e.g., motor engineering, the following is the procedure:—

The discharged soldier applies to the Minister in Charge of the Discharged Soldiers' Department, who, after making the necessary inquiries about the applicant, transmits the application to an Inspector of Factories, who is authorised to issue a temporary permit to the applicant to be trained and employed in the industry. If before the expiration of the temporary permit the applicant still desires to continue with his training or employment the Inspector, after giving the Union of the particular trade or industry concerned a reasonable opportunity of expressing its views, may issue to the applicant a permit to be trained and employed in the industry at such rate of wages as he thinks fit after consultation with the Secretary of the Union concerned.

XI.

The wages paid by the employer to the man while he is undergoing training are supplemented by the Government to the extent of the difference between that wage and the minimum wage in the trade or the sum of £3 a week, whichever amount is the smaller. The maximum amount which any unmarried disabled soldier receives while undergoing training is, therefore, £3 a week, in addition to his pension, and in the case of a married man, the further additional pension paid to his wife and children.

XII.

The authority for a soldier to be trained, and for the payment of his wages while undergoing training, is issued subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The amount which the Government pay to the soldier to supplement his wages is only to be paid subject to the Discharged Soldiers' Department being satisfied that his conduct is good and that he is making satisfactory progress.
- (b) A portion of the payments made by the Governments are to be held by the Officer i/c Discharged Soldiers' Department and paid to the soldier as a bonus on termination of his training, providing his conduct has been good and his work satisfactory.
- (c) The period of training will not, without the consent of the Minister in charge, extend beyond twelve months.
- (d) The employer will furnish periodical reports on the soldiers' work and conduct.
- (e) An Officer of the Discharged Soldiers' Department or an Inspector of Factories on behalf of the Department shall have authority to enter the premises where the soldier is being trained and inspect his work and question him regarding his progress, etc., and so ensure the man being protected from exploitation by his employer.

XIII.

Under the above conditions the discharged soldier is provided with excellent facilities for learning a trade or industry. It is considered that by his being trained on the premises in which that trade or industry is carried on, he should gain better experience and make more rapid progress than if he were trained only at a technical school, although the technical schools throughout the Dominion are available for discharged soldiers free of charge, and are being taken advantage of by men receiving re-educational training in private workshops.

XIV.

On the termination of the man's authorised period of vocational training he is assisted to obtain employment by one of the Local Committees, which have been established throughout New Zealand to help discharged soldiers and to be the medium of communication between them and the Discharged Soldiers' Department.

XV.

As previously mentioned, the Government is affording special facilities for discharged soldiers to take up farming, and have set apart blocks of land, which have been cut up into sections of suitable size for this purpose. Those men, who decide to take up land and who are not experienced in Agriculture, are afforded facilities to undergo training on Government Farms before starting on their own, under similar conditions to those who have elected to be re-educated in a trade or industry.

XVI.

Some classes of disabled soldiers are more difficult than others to restore to civil life as useful citizens, viz. :—

- (a) *Blind*. These are all trained in England at St. Dunstan's under Sir Arthur Pearson, and it is most gratifying to note that our men who have been trained there are contented and happy, and look forward with pleasure to their return to civil life. No class of disabled soldier is more determined than these men are to earn their own livelihood and become useful citizens.
- (b) *Neurasthenic and Orthopædic Cases*. These attend educational classes, when possible, while in Hospital in the United Kingdom, but do not get six months' training in workshops before going back to New Zealand. They may be under treatment in special hospitals for long periods, and are, therefore, treated as in para. 6. On being discharged from hospital for out-patient treatment near their own homes, they are provided with employment and re-educated, if necessary, either at the local technical school or at a private establishment, as in paras. 9 and 10.
- (c) *Phthisical Cases*. These are sent to sanatoria in New Zealand, and, while there, are afforded every facility to keep up their education or learn a new trade in order to prevent them from developing permanent habits of idleness and to promote improved mental conditions. When discharged as cured, they are treated similarly to other discharged soldiers.

XVII.

It is recognised that, even for the temporarily disabled soldier, hospital life induces habits prejudicial to good citizenship, and it has, therefore, been decided that in all New Zealand Hospitals all walking cases who are certified by the medical officer as fit to attend Educational Classes at the Hospital School shall attend for a short period daily to receive education, and specially qualified instructors are being detailed for this purpose.

XVIII.

The following are the rates of pensions granted by the New Zealand Government :—

Rank.	To the Disabled soldier per week.			To the Wife per week.			To each child per week.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
All ranks from Private to									
Warrant Officer	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
2nd Lieutenant	2	2	6	1	1	3	0	10	0
Captain	2	5	0	1	2	6	0	10	0
Major	2	12	0	1	6	0	0	10	0
Lieut.-Colonel	3	1	0	1	10	6	0	10	0
Colonel	3	3	0	1	11	6	0	10	0
Brig.-General and Major-General	3	5	0	1	12	6	0	10	0

The rates of pension to full pension payable in cases of total disablement are as follows :—

	Per cent.
Loss of two limbs	100
Loss of limb and eye	100
Loss of both hands	100
Loss of all fingers and thumbs	100
Loss of both feet	100
Loss of hand and foot	100
Loss of sight	100
Total paralysis	100
Lunacy	100
Permanently bedridden	100
Wounds or injuries to head or other organ involving total permanent disabling effects ...	100
Advanced incurable disease	100
Very serious facial disfigurement	100
Amputation of right arm through shoulder joint .	85
Amputation of leg through hip joint	85
Loss of speech	80
Severe facial disfigurement	80
Amputation of left arm through shoulder joint ...	80
Amputation of right arm at or above elbow ...	80
Amputation of leg through knee-joint or thigh ...	80
Amputation of left arm at or above elbow ...	75
Amputation of right arm below elbow	75
Amputation of leg below knee	75
Total deafness	70
Amputation of left arm below elbow	70
Amputation of right hand	65
Amputation of left hand	60
Loss of one eye	50
Loss of four fingers of right hand	50
Loss of four fingers of left hand	45
Loss of three fingers of right hand	40
Loss of thumb of right hand	40
Loss of three fingers of left hand	30
Loss of thumb of left hand	30
Loss of two fingers of left or right hand	25
Loss of index finger of right or left hand	20

The large sign above the New Zealand exhibit was designed and painted in the Arts and Crafts Department, New Zealand Convalescent Hospital, Essex.

LIMBLESS SCHOOLS—COMMERCIAL SECTION.

BOOK-KEEPING—WORK OF LEFT-HANDED MEN.

One month, Silvester (not specially prepared).

Two months, Adams.

Three months, Rodd (specially prepared).

PENMANSHIP—WORK OF LEFT-HANDED MEN.

(Copying of from 250 to 500 words on lined foolscap.)

One month, Silvester.

Two months, Lawson.

Three months, McTavish, Ogilvie, Henry, Lamb, Henderson.

SHORTHAND—LEFT-HANDED MEN.

Primary, Ogilvie.

Advanced, McMillan (who has right hand amputated, and four fingers of the left also).

Advanced, Henry.

SHORTHAND—RIGHT HAND NOT AFFECTED.

Primary, Stewart and Mitchell.

Intermediate, Landrith.

Advanced, Mills and Vickers.

TYPEWRITING—ONE-ARMED MEN.

Mills, Vickers, and Smerdon—right hand.

Henry, Lamb, and Marwick—left hand.

JOINERY SECTION.

Overmantel.

Oak Sideboard.

Fretwork designs.

Cabinet.

Small specimens of joinery and dove-tailing.

WOOL-CLASSING SECTION.

Staples of wool classed to Bradford counts, in the grease and washed.

Typical fleeces of New Zealand wool.

Sample of wool classified according to breeding.

BOOTMAKING AND REPAIRING SECTION.

Two pairs military boots.

„	„	„	showing specimens of sewing.
„	„	„	showing system of sewing welt.
„	„	„	showing complete sewing.
„	„	„	showing half soleing.

MOTOR ENGINEERING SECTION.

Surface block.

Surface gauge.

Cube.

Hexagon.

Template and key.

Straightedge.

Square and sector.

SPECIMENS OF WORK DONE BY HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

No. 1 N.Z. General Hospital, Brockenhurst.

No. 2 N.Z. General Hospital, Walton, and Oatlands Park Section.

No. 3 N.Z. General Hospital, Codford.

N.Z. Convalescent Hospital, Hornchurch.

SOUTH AFRICA.

What is done for the Disabled South African Soldier.

A Hospital for South African soldiers has been erected in Richmond Park, and it has been arranged that permanently disabled soldiers, as soon as possible after arrival in England, should be admitted to that Hospital. This enables the permanently disabled men of the South African European Expeditionary Force to be brought at an early stage of their illness to the notice of the South African Authorities.

Cases who have lost limbs in Africa are given the opportunity of being brought to England for the purpose of being fitted with artificial limbs, and, if they so desire, of undergoing Vocational Training.

The Vocational Training School is established in connection with the Hospital and in the same grounds. Some large houses also in the vicinity have been taken and converted into hostels for the accommodation of out-students.

The Vocational Training Staff consists of a number of instructors under an Educational Organiser. Training is given in the Workshops to enable the men to become expert workmen in a large number of trades.

The arrangements are noticeable in that highly-skilled professional instructors are employed. As a result not only is work being turned out up to an expert standard, but the men realise that an extraordinary opportunity is being afforded them.

When a patient is admitted to the Hospital, whether from the European Expeditionary Force or from Africa, he is at once put into one or other of three categories, namely:—

- (1) Likely to become fit for further military service :
- (2) Doubtful whether will be fit for further military service :
- (3) Unlikely to be fit for further military service.

If in Category 1 or Category 2 the patient is given curative treatment only, but if in Category 3, steps are taken at the earliest possible moment to go into his case with a view to ascertaining whether he will require Vocational Training, and, if so, to interest him sufficiently so that when convalescent he will be keen to take it up. Close relations are established between the Vocational Staff and the Staff of the Hospital proper, and every influence is used by doctors, sisters and lady visitors to get permanently disabled men interested in the Classes as soon as possible. As a matter of fact, it is found that patients can generally be interested in work at a very early stage of convalescence and often long before they are well enough to get out of bed.

It must be stated that no compulsion of any sort is adopted. The Vocational Staff have access to the permanently disabled patients in the Wards for the purpose of discussing their future and of seeing whether they can interest the men in the work. Such patients are advised by their Doctor or Ward sister to attend the classes. There the matter ends. If they do not go they are not penalised in any way. If they go they can discontinue at any time, and it is remarkable that so few do discontinue their attendance when once they have made a start.

Three factors are taken into consideration in deciding as to a patient's future career. Firstly, and most important, the man's own inclination. Secondly, his physical disability and his suitability for the calling from a medical point of view; and thirdly, his suitability from an educational standpoint. These are settled early at a joint conference of the patient, the doctor, and the Educational Organiser, and generally without any great difficulty.

The class work is done under the strictest medical supervision. Patients are started gradually; at first they work, it may be, for a few minutes, then longer, according to their inclination and their medical fitness until they are able to work throughout ordinary class hours. Some of them commence typewriting in bed. It amuses them to write their letters home by typewriter. What at first is recreation leads the way to work in earnest.

Although the bulk of the disabled men are townsmen the needs of students desiring an Agricultural Training are not overlooked. In practice if a disabled man desires to take up farm work he first puts in his time learning to make himself a handyman in the different shops connected with the Hospital, and he is instructed in farm book-keeping. On leaving the Hospital he takes up further training either at an Agricultural School in England or in South Africa.

A number of the students have already passed examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Teachers, first-class certificates being obtained in quite a considerable proportion of cases. Arrangements have similarly been made for the examination of men in the Workshops by the various London Guilds, and it is hoped that the majority of men will be certified as competent workmen, not alone by the Vocational Training School, but also by a competent authority outside.

No man is allowed to be kept as a Hospital patient a day longer than is necessary for his medical treatment, but he is discharged from Hospital at the earliest possible date, and is kept as an out-student, where he can, if necessary, still receive medical treatment as an out-patient.

On discharge from Hospital the men are not discharged from the Army, but are kept on as Union soldiers in Hostels close to the Hospital and continue their studies at the Hospital Workshops. The men wear uniform and are subject to military discipline. The training as out-students remains voluntary in so far that no one need undergo it contrary to his wishes nor continue it longer than he chooses. So long as he elects to continue it, however, he is obliged to submit to military discipline.

The greater number of students who have attended as Hospital patients continue as out-students on discharge from Hospital. The inducements in the case of limbless men are threefold.

Firstly, the incentive of becoming proficient at their trade. Secondly, the desire to have shrinkage of their stumps more or less complete before their return to South Africa; and lastly, the offer to each student on completion of his course of a second artificial limb as a joint gift from the South African Hospital and Comforts Fund and Red Cross, South Africa, as well as, in leg cases, a peg leg from the Government. The majority of students

can learn sufficient at Richmond to ensure a good livelihood on return to South Africa, but wherever possible they are placed in factories or workshops in England for a few weeks prior to embarkation, so as to get practical experience under normal working conditions. During their training as out-students the men receive their pay as soldiers, and are subsisted in the Hostels, while their wives or relatives continue to receive the usual soldiers' separation or dependants' allowances. The men when trained are sent back to South Africa, with a few exceptions who have found good posts in England. Very few of the men under training have been failures and the fact that it has been possible to keep them under military discipline and not as civilians has been responsible in no small measure for the success which has been achieved with the men who have been discharged from Hospital.

A word should be added as to the arrangements for the reinstatement of the men in civil life on return to South Africa. The problem has been placed by the Union Government in the hands of the Central Committee of the Governor-General's Fund, and the whole Union has been divided into areas with a local committee in charge of each area, on whom the responsibility rests for finding employment for returned soldiers.

On a man's admission to the Workshops a full report is prepared as to his previous employment, physical disability, and the trade for which he is to be re-educated. This is sent to the Union Government with copies for the Central Committee of the Governor-General's Fund and for the Local Committee of the area in which the man desires to live on return to South Africa. Copies of Progress Reports on each case are sent in from time to time to these Committees, so that they have complete information well in advance and should have little difficulty in finding suitable work for him on his return. Indeed, a considerable number of the students have been notified already prior to their return that suitable work has been found for them, which they will be able to take up at once on their discharge from the Army or return to their homes.

The scheme has the blessing and sympathy of the Imperial Authorities. It is worked with the full knowledge and approval of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa on behalf of the Union Government and of the Committee of the Governor-General's Fund. The High Commissioner exercises supervision in close concert with the South African Hospital and Comforts Fund in London. The interest thus taken in the work is shared by the whole of the South African Community in London.

Approximately 90% of those disabled men for whom Vocational Training is appropriate are induced to take advantage of the facilities provided.

On final discharge to civil life the disabled South African soldier is entitled to the rates of pension in force for British troops.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

36 Pictures.

BOOTMAKER'S SHOP.

(Samples to illustrate various stages.)

- Sample of stabbing and closing.
- „ flat seams and grafting.
- „ lasting, welting, stitching.
- „ toecaps, completed as in making.
- „ lasts fitted up preparatory to making.
- „ boot, matching surgical boot.
- Four pairs of ladies' black shoes in different stages, Oxford.
- One pair of ladies' black boots, finished.
- Two pairs of ladies' brown shoes, Lorne.
- One pair of ladies' brown boots, Lorne.
- Two pairs of men's military field service boots.
- One pair of men's military side spring boots.
- One pair of men's box calf, Bals.
- Three pairs of men's glacé kid, Bals.
- One pair of men's brown shoes, Oxford.
- One pair of men's brown boots, open tab.

REPAIRS.

- Two pairs of ladies' soled and heeled.
- Two pairs of men's soled and heeled.
- Samples of work done by patching machine.

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

- Samples of various joints.
- Two knife boxes.
- Two reading cabinets for beds in bath ward.
- Two trestles for massage room.
- One cupboard.
- One small cupboard.
- One office stool.
- One tool chest.
- Two attaché cases.
- One book stand.
- One book stand.
- One cabinet fitted with seven drawers.
- One sash frame and sashes.
- One cabinet book-case with panel glass doors.
- One dolls' house fitted with electric lights and furniture.

TURNING AND FITTING SHOP.

- Samples of fitting, showing progressive work.
- Samples of fitting and brazing.
- Samples of turning.
- Sample of turning and fitting—ratchet brace.
- Three-way electric switch.
- Die stamp.

Car hub caps (brass).

Micrometer.

Starting handle for Austin car.

Try square.

Eight exercises in filing and fitting (special).

Samples of Forging—

Set of tools for shaping machine.

Adjustable head rest for operating theatre.

Forgings for ratchet brace.

Samples of Planing.

Samples of Acetylene Welding.

COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

Handwriting, specimens of work done.

Typewriting, specimens of work done.

Bookkeeping, specimens of work done.

Business routine, specimens of work done.

FROM MILTON HOME INDUSTRY.

GIRLS' FROCKS.

Cretonne frock.

Figured voile frock.

Liberty frock.

Egyptian cotton kimono.

Pink zephyr smock.

Spotted tobralco smock.

BOYS' SUITS.

Tobralco smock and Egyptian cotton knickers.

Kimono suit in green zephyr.

CHILDREN'S JERSEYS.

Jersey with cable yoke.

Jersey with fancy yoke.

LADIES' JUMPERS.

Light jumper.

Heather mixture jersey.

LADIES' SPORTS COATS.

American style silk coat.

Sports coat with crotchet border.

BED JACKETS.

Ribbon trimmed bed jacket.

Plain bed jacket.

EMBROIDERED DRESS ORNAMENTS (VARIOUS).

UP THE STAIRCASE.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

St. Dunstan's care of the blinded soldier and the training which will enable him to re-enter normal life begins at the very start.

The newly-blinded man is visited in Hospital by Sir Arthur Pearson and others, who can speak with knowledge of the opportunities as well as the difficulties that lie before the man who loses his sight in adult life. Thereby the soldier whose life has been suddenly plunged into darkness is saved from a period of despair. The men are taught, even while still in hospital, the rudiments of Braille, and simple things, such as string-bag making.

Entering St. Dunstan's the blinded soldier learns life anew from the outset. Ingenious devices, such as parallel lino and carpet tracks—lino to guide the blind man's feet, carpet to keep the sighted walker safely out of his way—help him to learn to move about in a normal manner.

Re-education and training are divided into sections—that of the class-rooms and the workshop—and alternated to keep each man's energies at their freshest.

In the class-rooms Braille reading and writing are taught, and the use of the typewriter. Special machines for the use of men with only one hand are supplied. And each efficient blinded man is given a typewriter when he leaves St. Dunstan's.

Netting, which is taught more as a paying and interesting hobby than as a serious occupation, forms an admirable relaxation from the intricacies of Braille.

Eight industries are taught at St. Dunstan's. Boot-repairing, mat-making, carpentry and basket-making of the purely manual trades; poultry farming, for men who choose a life in the open; and among clerical and professional occupations, typewriting and Braille shorthand for secretarial work, telephone operating, and massage.

The men, when fully trained, are set up and assisted in their own occupations at home by an After-Care system, which superintends their buying of raw material and sees that each man has a fair market for his goods—obvious advantages to a blinded man, who would otherwise have to buy and sell in the open market under serious difficulties.

St. Dunstan's believes in blind teachers, and blinded soldier pupil teachers. It has been found of inestimable benefit that the newly-blinded soldier should realise that his first fumbling efforts are being directed by a man who himself lost his sight on the field of battle only some six or eight months previously.

Nearly six hundred men are now being re-educated at St. Dunstan's.

An almost equal number of men have completed their training and are established in profitable occupations up and down the

country. These fellows are making good, and making good, too, at an astonishing rate. Their resolute bearing and indomitable independence of spirit combined with common-sense methods open the doors, in play as well as in work, to the unfettered normal life. The result of this combined effort on the part of teachers and taught has set a new pace in the World of the Blind.

CATALOGUE.

MATS.

Lettered mat.

Made by L.-Cpl. A.W. Ballard, 2nd Sherwood Foresters.

Fibre mat.

Made by L.-Cpl. A.W. Ballard, 2nd Sherwood Foresters.

Plain mat.

Made by Pte. Thos. McCann, 7th Royal Scots.

Fibre mat with sinnet centre.

Pte. Geo. Polley, 3rd London Reg.

Lettered mat.

Made by Pte. H. Edge, R.F.C.

Diamond bordered mat.

Made by Pte. Geo. Polley, 3rd London Regt.

Bordered mat.

Made by Sapper H. Strawbridge, R.E., 73rd Field Coy.

Fibre mat, with red cross in centre.

By Pte. D. Cross, 1/4th Hampshires.

Kneeler.

Made by Pte. J. Sheey, K.O.Y. Light Infantry (Reg.)

BASKETS.

Hamper.

Made by Pte. A. Smith, 1/5th Seaforth Highlanders.

Cane hand basket.

Made by Pr. G. G. Madieson, 1/4th Seaforth Highlanders.

Willow shopping basket.

Made by L.-Cpl. R. J. Vine, 10th West Yorks.

Oval arm basket.

Made by Pte. W. J. Roberts, 9th Batt. Essex Regt.

Fancy arm basket.

Made by Pte. A. Hamlett, 9th Cheshires.

Baby basket.

Made by Pte. Jas. McCue, 1st Royal Scots.

Cat hamper.

Made by Pte. W. H. Hudman, 8th Glos.

Garden chair.

Made by Sgt. J. W. Macauley, 9th Batt. Black Watch.

Traveller's hamper.

Made by Pte. Albert Smith, 5th Seaforth Highlanders.

Miniature chair.

Made by Gunner G. T. Dennis, R.G.A.

Cane hand basket.

Made by Gnr. F. L. Green, R.G.A.

Buff willow linen basket.

Made by Pte. Geo. R. Lawlor, Royal Dublin Fus.

Buff willow linen basket.

Made by Pte. J. R. Brown, 1st Lancs. Fus.

Waste paper basket.

Made by Pte. G. R. Lawlor, Royal Dublin Fus.

Dog bed.

Made by Gunner G. Rose, R.G.A.

Round work basket.

Made by G. Verbrugghe (Belgian) de Ligne.

Cane basket.

Made by Pte. A. Evans, S.W.B.

JOINERY.

Lectern.

Made by Pte. Geo. Pell, 6th Northants.

Octagonal oak table.

Made by Sapper T. Baker, R.E.

Octagonal table.

Made by Pte. Joseph Petro, 36th Batt. A.I.F.

Handkerchief box.

Made by Sgt. W. H. Thorp, 1st Suffolks (Regular).

Glove box.

Made by Pte. H. Flatt, 15th Brigade, 5th Div.,
A.L.T.M.B.

Soap box.

Made by Pte. J. R. McGill, 2nd Canterburys,
A.N.Z.A.C.

Knife box.

Made by Pte. R. Archer, 5th A.I.F.

Meat safe.

Made by Pte. T. W. Stratful, 11th D.L.I.

Boot stool.

Made by Pte. A. E. Clewlow, 2nd King's Own
Scottish Bor.

Bed table.

Made by Sgt. A. R. Hallett, A.S.C. (Regular).

Carved oak tray.

Made by Pte. W. V. Sargent, 10th Royal Fus.

Plain tray.

Made by Pte. S. Bull, 1st East Kent Yeomanry.

Cabinet.

Made by L.-Cpl. W. J. Hopper, 1st East Yorks.

NETTING.

Hammock.

Made by L.-Cpl. James Monagham, 6th Northum-
berland Fus.

Coloured hammock.

Made by Gunner R. Gifford, 141st R.G.A.

Nursery swing.

Made by Pte. W. H. Wright, 13th Canadians.

Bean net.

Made by Pte. C. J. R. Reddish, 4th York. and Lances.
Regt.

Teddybed.

Made by Pte. J. Flemmings, 3rd Coldstream Guards.

Midget strap swing.

Made by L.-Cpl. Learmonth, M.M.

Midget baby swing.

Made by Pte. A. G. Peckham, 5th Batt. Royal
Defence C.

Square arm basket, made by Private W. J. Ritchie, Labour
Corps, 13th Middlesex Regt.

Brown arm basket, made by Private W. H. Hudman, 8th
Gloucesters.

Fancy waste paper basket, made by Gunner F. L. Green,
R.G.A.

Fancy cane waste paper basket, made by Corporal A. W.
Vaughan, A.S.C.

Frame, made by L.-Cpl. E. J. Blundell, 11th Welsh Regt.

Three oak frames, made by Sgt. J. W. Clare, 14th
Leicesters.

Three picture frames, made by Pte. R. T. Oliver, 20th
Middlesex.

Oak picture frame, made by Pte. S. Bull, 1st E. Kent
Yeomanry.

Oak picture frame, made by Pte. S. G. Green, 4th Batt.,
N.D., Hawke Batt.

Oak picture frame, made by Pte. W. V. Sargent, 10th
Royal Fusiliers.

Two photographic frames, made by Gnr. J. Thompson,
R.G.A.

Oak picture frame, made by Pte. O. Windridge, 9th
Leicesters.

Fancy baskets, made by Pte. M. Lane, K.O.Y.L.I.

LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

For Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Chairman, Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.

Comptroller, Major Algernon Tudor Craig.

The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops have attacked the question of dealing with the occupation and employment of disabled men in a thorough and businesslike manner. In the first place, this Institution only deals with men finally discharged from the Services, and it undertakes to occupy these men, as far as their disabilities allow, in a practical trade; further, it guarantees them permanent employment in that trade at a living wage, which is quite exclusive of their Government Pension.

The development of the whole scheme has been very rapid and extensive. Ten provincial Branches have been opened, each Branch being designed to cover a certain area of the Kingdom, so that men who do not wish to leave their own locality can find employment there. At every Branch the industry chosen has been one which will co-ordinate with the whole scheme, making a concerted whole of the organisation.

The Central Committee in London control the work of the whole organisation, and at the same time have greatly developed the Central Workshops in London. Apart from the wooden toys, which find their way through wholesale dealers all over the civilised globe, a large part of the Workshops is given to the manufacture of wooden household articles which, before the war, came almost exclusively from Austria and Germany. Jointed dolls have an important place in the list of products, many different sizes and kinds being made from beautiful models. The Workshops do all their own designing, and set their standard very high.

There are also sections of the Workshops given up to leather work, basket work, metal work, brushes, woodworking of all kinds, and printing.

If the public and the trade support the great scheme as it deserves, by buying the products of the many factories, and if the disabled men are prepared to work well, and justify the money that is spent on their instruction in the trades provided, there seems no reason why the organisation should not become a complete commercial success.

No disabled man is refused admittance, and every one is paid on entering the Workshops £1 per week (exclusive of pension), which at the end of a month is increased to 22s. 6d., and at the end of three months to 25s., after which his wage is increased according to his industry and ability.

The Pensions Ministry have lately requested the Workshops to act as a Training School for one-armed men sent in under the auspices of Pensions Committees. The men entering under this arrangement will work side by side with those who come into the Workshops direct; but they will receive their Training Allowance from the Government, with a guarantee of a minimum wage of 30s. weekly from the Workshops, at the end of six months, exclusive of Pension.

WORKING EXHIBITS.

TAILORING.

S. C. Hobbs, 2nd Grenadier Guards.

J. C. McDonald, 1st Devons.

E. H. Ellis, 6th Bedfords.

Cpl. Aplin (loss of use of left side), former employment, motor driver. Now training at School of Tailoring

JEWELLERS.

Pte. Tucker, 7th Manchester. Disability, shrapnel wounds in head, neck and leg. Former employment, warehouseman.

Pte. Edmundson, 10th Cameronian Scottish Rifles. Disability, amputation left leg. Former employment, cotton weaver. Now training at Pendelbury's Ltd., Thorneley Brow, Dantzic Street, Manchester.

DIAMOND POLISHERS.

From Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer's Diamond Works, Brighton.

A purely private enterprise.

SAMPLES OF ENGINEERING WORK.

By Training Students.

FANCY LEATHER EXHIBIT OF WORK.

By Disabled Men.

Davis, Mare Street, Hackney.

MILITARY EMBROIDERY.

By Disabled Men.

War Service League, 399, Oxford Street, W.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

SWISS TRAINING CENTRES.

Exhibition of Pianoforte Parts.

Messrs. John Brinsmead. Lucerne.

Exhibition of Fancy Leather Work.

Messrs. Worrall, Meiringen.

POSTSCRIPT.

This catalogue needs a postscript. The Exhibition has been created in four days. That is sufficient to account for any shortcomings either in the arrangement or the catalogue itself. It had been hoped that it would have been possible to number each article shown for easy identification. This has proved to be out of the question, except in one or two sections. For the rest they are given in groups and should be easily identified from the list of contents.

I desire to record my best thanks to all those who have cheerfully given the most valuable assistance during a very strenuous time. For fear of omissions I mention no names.

The arrangement is in no form of precedence, and the catalogue gives the lists in the approximate order in which the exhibits are shown.

The sign writing is, in the majority of cases, the work of a discharged disabled soldier, formerly in the Northumberland Fusiliers, employed by G. W. Randell, 193, Portnall Road, Paddington, W.

The Cinema is being worked by Messrs. Gaumont, Ltd., the official cinematographers to the Ministry of Pensions. A list of the Lectures will be found in the Entrance Hall.

A final word of thanks to the printers for the excellent way in which they have carried out a "rush job."

HENRY D. ROBERTS,

Hon. Secretary and Organiser
of the Exhibition.



